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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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THEY ARE PRIVATE

Tax Returns to the Assessors for Their Use Only.

OFFICERS MUST HAVE FIGURES

Government Should Not Exhibit Assessments.

So Says "Another Taxpayer" Who Favors a Gradatory Taxation.

MR. EDITOR:—The exception taken by "Tax Payer" to what he considers ill treatment by the assessor in not permitting him to examine the tax books for the purpose of gaining information concerning the private affairs of his neighbors, (as appears in your issue of July 13th), brings to the surface again, the question as to what extent the private business of an individual or company should be exposed to the public by the Government.

Its officers must of necessity have such intimate knowledge of private business affairs as will enable them to assess and collect all that is by law due to the Government. And as an important aid to the equitable adjustment of tax laws for purposes of revenue or protection, legislators must have free access to the tax books. This privilege may indeed serve as a very efficient check on possible inefficiency or even dishonesty on the part of the assessors.

It may also be considered that any taxpayer in order to protect himself against unjust discrimination between the assessment of his own property and that of his neighbors—a discrimination which is by no means uncommon, by the way—should be permitted within certain limits, or under certain restrictions, to satisfy himself in the matter. No attempt will be made here to define the nature or extent of these restrictions. Suffice it to say that, while every honest man must gracefully submit to the inevitable necessities of the case, so far as the Government is concerned, it by no means follows that he will not decidedly object to giving to the public, through the medium of the tax books, such information as neither he would give, nor any member of the aforesaid public have the impudence to seek at his business office.

Every man has a right to consider that his business is his own, so long as he conducts it within the provisions of the statutory and moral laws, and this feeling can never be entirely overcome by arguments to the contrary, however strong they may be. This is nature's instinct for self protection.

What has been said in connection with property taxes applies in a much greater degree to the matter of incomes. The principle of taxing incomes is, to the mind of the writer, sound, even to the extent of the tax being gradatory, offering, as he believes it does, the correct means of equitably adjusting the burdens thereof, between the wealthy and the poor.

It will scarcely be disputed that, other conditions being equal, a man with an income of \$10,000 a year can more readily pay a tax of 2 per cent or \$200 without feeling it, than another with an income of only \$2,000, can pay a tax of 1 per cent or \$20. It is only after the necessary expenses of a reasonable rate of living have been met, that extraneous demands on one's income can be made without imposing privation or even hardship. By every dollar added to one's income after necessary expenses have been met, does it become easier for him to bear other burdens without suffering hardship or injustice.

And it were better even that some liberality were exercised in providing for the limit of exemption than that hardship should be imposed by erring in the opposite direction. But, what right has the public to a knowledge of all the details or sources from which this income was derived? Or what right has the Government to give a knowledge of these private affairs to the public? That they have any right is very questionable, to say the least, in the opinion of

ANOTHER TAX-PAYER.

OLD POSTAGE USAGES.

England's Mail Service Sixty Years Ago.

When Queen Victoria ascended the throne, says the Fortnightly Review, there were no telegraphs in this country and few railways. The mails were forwarded by coach, and the postage rates were to all but the well-to-do prohibitive. It cost from 4d to 1s 8d to send a "single" letter under an ounce in weight from one part of the kingdom to another. There were some 40 charges, varying according to distance, the average rate being 9d, or half the day's wage of a laborer. A "single" letter meant a single piece of paper (adhesive envelopes had not been invented), and the addition of a second scrap of paper made the letter a "double" one. The postage was paid on de-

livery by the recipient; and as no credit was given, the incursion of a postman into a poor neighborhood was watched on all sides with fear rather than hope.

Coleridge, the poet, saw a poor woman declining to accept a letter on the score of inability to pay. The good-natured bard (doubtless with some difficulty) found the required ninepence, despite the woman's remonstrances. When the postman had gone away she showed Coleridge that the letter was but a blank sheet of paper. Her brother had arranged to send her at intervals such a sheet, addressed in a certain fashion, as evidence that all was well with him, and she as regularly, after inspecting the address, refused to accept it. Some humorist, on one occasion, sent out large numbers of letters, each on a sheet as large as a tablecloth, all of which had to be delivered as "single" missives.

This system practically stifled written intercourse among the working class, but the rich and highly placed entirely escaped postal taxation. The privilege of franking covered the correspondence not only of Ministers, Peers and members of Parliament, but of their relatives, friends and acquaintances. While in one year early in the Queen's reign no less than 7,400,000 letters were franked, a single London firm paid \$11,000 for postage, and a writer in "The Quarterly" referred flippantly to "so slight and rare an incident in a laborer's life as the receipt of a letter." Among the "packets" franked was a grand piano. An army of clerks was employed to fix the charges to be collected, and the postal revenue remained stationary between 1815 and 1835, although in the same period the population increased from 19,500,000 to 25,600,000.

Moved by this state of things, Parliament in 1839 adopted Rowland Hill's proposal of uniform, inland penny postage, which came into operation on January 10, 1840. The writer possesses a copy of The Quarterly Review of 1839, in which a contributor (believed to be Croker) fiercely denounces the scheme. "Will the clerks," he says, "write only to their fathers and girls to their mothers? Will not letters of romance or love, intrigue or mischief, increase in at least equal proportions? We doubt whether social and domestic correspondence will be more than doubled. A gigantic exemplification of the old proverb—Penny wise and pound foolish," etc.

Macaulay says that the penny post, when first established, was the object of violent invective, as a manifest contrivance of the Pope to enslave the souls of Englishmen. It was described as "sedition made easy." The postal authorities, who in 1784 had opposed the institution of mail coaches, were implacable enemies of penny postage. The Postmaster-General of 1839 (Lord Lichfield) based his objections on the curious ground that the building at St. Martin's-le-Grand would not be large enough. The Secretary, Colonel Maberly, constantly repeated, "This plan we know will fail."

As we know, it succeeded, and the penny rate has been generally adopted in Europe, as well as in the United States. The number of letters rose from 80,000,000 in 1837 to 299,000,000 in 1847; and for the year ending on March 31, 1897, they must be about 1,900,000,000. The postal surplus was in 1839 £1,659,510, and 1896-'97 £3,632,133. The number of letters, which was in 1837 about 3 per head and in 1854 15 per head, is now 77 per head.

NEARLY A WAR.

How Near France Came to Being Whipped.

A hitherto unpublished incident of recent international history has been given to the light, says the New York Sun, as a kind of sequence to a conversation with the Emperor William, lately published in the London Times. In the beginning of the year 1893 the English Government, over which Lord Rosebery presided, alarmed at the spirit of hostility to the persistent policy of expansion followed by England in the Far East and Africa generally, displayed by the European Governments, except that of Italy, is said to have determined on boldly declaring war against France and crushing her scattered squadrons and her home fleet before assistance could come from any quarter. The French action in Siam, when the French ships of war bombarded the Siamese batteries of Paknam, at the mouth of the Menam River, on which Bangkok, the capital, is situated, is cited as the opportunity Lord Rosebery wished for.

On the 28th of July, 1893, he sent for M. d'Estournelles, the French Charge d'Affaires in London, in the absence of the Ambassador, and curtly informed him that if his Government went any further it would be war. An hour after Lord Rosebery invited Count Tornelli, the Italian Ambassador, to the Foreign Office, and asked him if his Government was ready to act at once with England against France. Count Tornelli referred the matter to his Government, which immediately laid the matter before the German Government, in conformity with its obligations as a member of the Triple Alliance, and the Emperor without hesitation advised the Italian Government to refrain. The publication of this incident has created considerable sensation in the political world, and has given rise to all manner of speculation as to the object of it.

Once every year it is said the Emperor of China, amid great pomp and ceremony, plows a furrow in order to dignify agriculture in the eyes of his people.

THE DEAD CONSUL

His Remains Brought to Honolulu on Saturday.

SHORT SKETCH OF HIS CAREER

Valuable Services Rendered Japanese Gov't.

Arrangements for the Funeral.

Salutes to Be Fired on Naval Vessels.

The news of the death of Commissioner Hawes, published in the Advertiser Saturday morning, was a shock to the entire community. Though his condition was known here, it was at

no time thought that he would not rally to recovery, until the carbuncle developed, then little hope was entertained by those who know the nature of the disease.

The dead Commissioner was noted for his genial manners, his generosity and his ability as a diplomat, and was respected by every one with whom he came in contact. At his establishment at Palama he entertained royally, and his door was always open to the cultured people of the Islands. His death will be a sad blow to his coterie of friends, as well as to those with whom he had relations in his official capacity as the representative of Great Britain.

Regarding his family, but little is known to his friends here. His nearest relative is a married sister, now living in England, and the Hunts, of Casham, Hampshire, England, are his cousins. He was very reserved regarding his family connections, though he frequently entertained his friends with narratives in his experience in Africa and Japan. The following is taken from the English Blue Book:

"Hawes, Albert George Sidney, F. R. G. S., entered the Royal Marines, December, 1859; retired, February, 1869. Was in the Japanese Service from January 1, 1871, to January 31, 1884, and received the Third Class of the Order of the Rising Sun. Was appointed Consul for the territories of the African Kings and Chiefs in the districts adjacent to Lake Nyassa, January 16, 1885. Was employed on special duty at Zanzibar from December 30, 1888, till June 15, 1889, and was Acting Agent and Consul-General there, from April 4 to 29, 1889. Was appointed Consul for the Society Islands, to reside at Tahiti, October 1, 1889."

Shortly after his arrival here in August, 1894, to succeed Minister Resident Wodehouse, retired, Commissioner Hawes said to a friend that while in the British Naval Service in a subordinate position, a vacancy occurred in a place above his rank, and he applied for it. Failing to secure it, he tendered his resignation, and soon after, upon the suggestion of a friend, entered into correspondence with the Imperial Japanese Government regarding a position in the navy. It was the wish of the Japanese Government to organize a marine corps in the navy, and it was for this position that he was appointed.

The organization at his hands was complete, and he remained in the service of Japan for 13 years. He returned, then, to England, and was sent to Africa on a diplomatic mission. When the Consularship of two places, of which Tahiti was one, was offered him, he hesitated for some time, on account of his health, but finally selected Tahiti. After a short residence there his health was impaired, and he went

to San Francisco on a sailing vessel, and was placed in a hospital for medical treatment, returning to his post some months afterward. When Minister Wodehouse was retired, Honolulu was offered Commissioner Hawes, and on his arrival he was given a cordial welcome by the British residents. Shortly after his arrival he rented the residence of S. Roth, on Kinau street, where he entertained liberally. Afterwards he leased the premises of Liliuokalani, at Palama, and at that place his entertainments have continued at intervals. A few months ago his engagement to Miss Gay was announced, and he was the recipient of the warmest congratulations of his friends here. Having reached the age of 55, Captain Hawes was considered a confirmed bachelor.

The wedding was to have been an elaborate affair, and was to have taken place here on September 1st, and it was understood that the Commissioner and his bride would continue to reside at Palama.

The impression has gone abroad generally that the late British Commissioner died alone from the effects of a carbuncle. From the contents of a letter, written to a very dear friend in Honolulu, this would seem to be not the case.

It will be remembered that, on going to Hilo on the Kinau, Mr. Hawes is reported to have had a fall in his cabin. The effects of this were much more serious than at first supposed. Accord-



ALBERT GEORGE SIDNEY HAWES, The Dead Commissioner.

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intervals of 20 seconds, stopping only when the body arrives at the church.

A company from the National Guard will be waiting near the Beretania street entrance to the Cathedral. When the hearse and escort reaches this place, the companies on the march will be drawn up in line along the driveway, near the gate, facing the other company. The Penguin's men will pass through the lines to form above the military men.

This done, eight men from the Penguin will take the coffin from the hearse and carry it through the lines into the church.

The services over, the coffin will be borne out again by the eight Penguin men and deposited in the hearse on Beretania street, now headed toward Ewa.

Just at this time the battery at the Drill Shed will fire 11 minute guns, followed by the same from the Philadelphia and then from the Naniwa.

The military and naval forces will swing into line, the procession will be formed and the march on Beretania, up Emma, across Vineyard, up Fort, across School street and up Nuuanu avenue to the cemetery, taken up.

The procession will be as follows:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Mounted Police.
Hawaiian Band.
First Battalion, First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii.
H. M. S. Penguin's Firing Party of Sixty Men.
Clergy.
Pall-bearers. Hearse. Pall-bearers. Eight Penguin Men, Coffin-bearers.

CHIEF MOURNERS:

Captain Field, Royal Navy, and British Vice-Consul T. R. Walker, Commissioner of France Volsson, Japanese Minister Shimamura and Attache.
United States Minister Sewall and Secretary.
Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper and Secretary.

Band of U. S. S. Philadelphia.
Two Hundred and Fifty Unarmed Men of Naniwa and Hiyel.
Two Hundred and Fifty Unarmed Men of Philadelphia and Marlon.
Officers of National Guard of Hawaii.
Officers of Naniwa and Hiyel.
Officers of Philadelphia and Marlon.
Admiral Beardslee and Staff.
Consular Corps.
Chief Justice and Judges of Supreme Court.
Ministers of Interior and Finance.
Attorney-General.
President Dole and Staff.
Mounted Police.

The following men will act as pall-bearers: Sir Robert Herron, Robert Catton, J. O. Carter, Clive Davies, George Harris, Dr. George Herbert, W. H. Baird and T. May.

Services will be held at the grave and the remains of the dead Commissioner laid away forever. Then an armed party from the Penguin will fire three volleys, "taps" will be sounded by the bugle and immediately afterwards the battery at the Drill Shed will fire a quick salute and everything will be at an end.

The music at St. Andrew's Cathedral will be in charge of Wray Taylor, organist. As the body enters the church he will play the funeral march, "In Memoriam." The surplined choir of men and boys will sing the funeral psalm, "I Said I Will Take Heed Unto Thy Ways," to a single chant. The Second Congregation choir will sing the following two hymns: "Peace, Perfect Peace," and "Now the Laborer's Task is O'er." As the body leaves the church, the organist will play Handel's "Dead March in Saul."

MANAGER EXPLAINS.

Says Fault of Accidents Belongs to Telephone Company.

With reference to an accident, reported in yesterday's issue, through a passenger on one of the cars coming in contact with a telephone post on the Waikiki road, the tramway company's acting manager states:

1. The lines were laid in accordance with the directions of the Bureau of Public Works.
2. For several years (up to the time that the telephone posts were erected) the position selected for the rails proved safe and convenient.
3. Some two or three years ago the telephone posts were erected in their present position, and have ever since been a menace to life and limb.
4. At the time these posts were being erected the manager of the tramway company pointed out to the manager of the telephone company the danger likely to arise from the close proximity of the posts, but his warning was unheeded.
5. When in May last an accident occurred, owing to this cause, the danger was again urged by the tramway company upon the telephone company. But again no notice was taken of the warning.

In view of these facts the tramway company denies all liability in respect of such accidents, and holds that it is the duty of the telephone company to remove its posts to a safe distance.

The Passion Play is to be given in Mexico City at a cost of \$200,000 under direction of Joseph Schurz of Oberammergau.

RUBBER STAMPS

AND

STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

GOO KIM PROTESTS

Against Assimilation of Laws of
Hawaii and U. S.

OBJECTS TO EXCLUSION ACT

Thinks It Would Be Better to Wait Awhile.

How the Act Works Along Canadian Border—Prohibition Not Effected.

Some weeks ago an item appeared in this paper to the effect that it was the intention of Goo Kim Fui, Chinese Consular Agent, to protest against the annexation of the Islands to the United States. The rumor could not be verified at the office of Goo Kim, in fact, that gentleman denied it, and said any action of that nature would, of necessity, have to be taken by the Chinese representative at Washington.

That Consular Agent Goo Kim had a protest in his mind was true, however, but it was not against the annexation of the Islands—the matter was not so deep as that. Mr. Goo Kim had heard that this Government proposed placing an embargo on Chinese immigration to this country, and at the time of the rumor, a few weeks ago, he was turning over in his mind the idea of entering a formal protest against it. The plan has hung, nebular like, over the Government in the interval, until Thursday, when Minister Cooper received a formal note to the effect that Mr. Goo Kim Fui, in his capacity as Consular Agent, would have to protest against the apparent assimilation of the laws of Hawaii to those of the United States, and he intimated that, until the two Governments were under one head, the Exclusion Act could hardly be enforced in Hawaii. No action has yet been taken on the letter, and it is extremely doubtful if any will. Goo Kim intimated that the laws governing the Chinese or other immigration to the United States were probably more stringent than those of Hawaii, and under the circumstances, their enforcement would be unjust to the Chinese. The Government feels that it owes allegiance, primarily, to the United States, the treaty of annexation having been already confirmed by the Hawaiian delegates, who were in Washington when the treaty was presented.

The Geary Exclusion Act in the United States is one of those prohibitory laws which does not always prohibit. Ever since the act went into existence, quite a thriving business has been done along the Canadian border in smuggling Chinese across the line. Some men—not always Americans—have waxed rich on it. Along the Sound the method has been to take the Chinamen in small boats at Victoria and dump them anywhere along the Sound. Frequently the men are captured and sent back to China.

Back in the East, anywhere along the Vermont line, they have a different style of doing business. Many of the Chinese who buy tickets over the Canadian line, through from Asiatic ports to New York have never set eyes on America before. According to arrangements made far in advance, one of the passengers will drop off the train at an out-of-the-way town in Vermont. Immediately he is pounced upon by an officer and told that he has no legal right in the country, and will have to go back to China. The man employs a lawyer and the case goes to court. The Chinaman states on the stand that he was born in a certain locality in San Francisco, and offers as corroborative testimony the statement of an old Chinaman, who appears in court and claims the young man as his son.

The attorney for the Chinaman rests his case and the prosecutor objects. The Court sides with the Chinaman, much to the discomfort of the prosecuting attorney, who claims fraud, but has no way of proving it at the time, and no money to pay out to bring witnesses from San Francisco. The Judge has no other alternative than to dismiss the case and the Chinese—father and son go on their way rejoicing. But the elder Chinaman is one of those convenient old chaps who is willing to father "any old thing," for a consideration, that is his business and he makes a good living at it. A day or a week later his services may be required in a similar capacity somewhere else in the State, and he is always on time to meet his obligations of this character.

Thus far the authorities have been unable to put a complete stop to the illegal landing of the Chinamen in the United States, though they have checked it to a limited extent. It may be effectually ended only by the passage of laws applicable to the case.

It will be even more difficult to enforce the Exclusion Act, so far as Hawaii is concerned after annexation takes place. Distance and the absence of a cable would make it extremely difficult to prove statements made by these wandering fathers even though the Chinese registration act would be enforced here.

BIG SUN FLOWERS.

Mr. Herbert Suggests Their Cultivation.

There are few spots in the world where climate and conditions are better adapted to the cultivation of flowers than in the Hawaiian Islands. A few years ago roses were al-

most as plentiful in Honolulu as in Southern California, but, unfortunately, the Japanese beetle has put an end to their cultivation. But there are other flowers which may take the place of roses until such time as the beetle is no more. Allen Herbert says, in speaking of floriculture in the Islands:

"In countries where flowers are cultivated for their perfume, phthisis and pulmonary diseases are unknown. This is particularly the case in Bulgaria and on the great plains of Scandinavia, Sweden, where roses and wild flowers abound, and from which the attar is distilled.

"In the Hawaiian Islands, if we cannot extract the attar, we can all grow the much ridiculed, but, nevertheless, beautiful and health-giving sunflower. Plant them," said Mr. Herbert, "at your bed-room windows; if you have a cough or difficulty in breathing, it will relieve you and prevent a recurrence.

"Plant them at your kitchen and bath-room drains, they will absorb malaria. The seed makes excellent food for poultry on account of its oil and ammonia. What is more beautiful than a bed of zennias? They grow luxuriantly all over the Islands. Plant a bed, if not larger than your hat, and you will have all the colors of a tropical rainbow.

"Generally, our plants get too much water in the heat of the day, and this should be avoided. Water, as it comes from artesian wells, is at a temperature of 65 deg., and the soil around plants and trees, between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., is about 120 deg. The sudden change causes the tender roots to shrivel. The ground should be watered before the earth gets too warm, and should be watered thoroughly at that time and again in the evening."

MYSTERIOUS AFFRAY.

Two Natives Badly Beaten By Mounted Patrolmen.

About 8 o'clock Saturday morning two natives were brought to the station house from Punchbowl street by two patrolmen and charged with affray. Their heads were so badly cut that Capt. Parker considered the services of a physician necessary and Dr. Emerson was sent for.

When he had dressed their wounds he ordered them taken to the hospital. While Dr. Emerson was attending them two women came in and made charges of a serious nature against the patrolmen and Capt. Renken considered them worthy an investigation. While their statements were being heard one of the officers remarked to a bystander outside the station that he "was being licked by the natives and he drew his club and struck the men over the head with it, breaking it in two. Then he used the handle, jabbing it on the head of one of the men."

The officers showed no evidence of having been "licked," and he remarked that it was a case to be investigated.

Capt. Parker declined to give the press any particulars until he had heard the officers' version. One of the natives was seriously injured. They presented a horrible appearance as they were taken away.

VACATIONS FOR TEACHERS.

Superintendent of Schools Bollett of Springfield, Mass., has discovered that one reason why so many teachers "break down" under the nervous strain of teaching is that they have too many pupils in their classes. The Superintendent discovered this by the answers to a series of questions which he put to them. The School Journal quotes the Superintendent in some of his questions, and arrives at the following conclusions: "It appears that a teacher should not, in justice to herself or to her pupils, have more than 40 pupils in her room, when they are all one grade, nor more than 35 when of two grades. A great cause of wear on the teachers' nerves is the presence of troublesome boys. Fifty-eight of the teachers think that the presence of two troublesome pupils increases the tax upon them by 25 per cent, and 44 teachers say 50 per cent.

"Eighty-seven teachers estimate that a teacher cannot teach continuously longer than from five to seven years without positive injury to her health. Superintendent Bollett thinks that it would be for the best interest of the teachers, as well as of the schools, if teachers could be granted a leave of absence about once in five or seven years, with a continuation of a portion of their salary.

A COUPON OF 1776.

Cornelius Holton of 435 Fifth avenue, this city, called on Mayor Strong in New York yesterday and presented for payment a coupon clipped from an old water bond issued by New York city on March 5, 1776. The coupon called for the payment to bearer of 4 shillings and was signed by Benjamin Blagge as clerk. Mr. Holton said that it was through his wife, who was formerly the widow of Dr. A. E. Barnes of Greenwich, Conn., that he got the coupon. She had received it from her grandfather many years ago. Mayor Strong said there was no fund from which the coupon could be honored, so he referred Mr. Holton to the city chamberlain. General McCook knew of no fund from which payment could be made, so the holder was in turn referred to Controller Ritch. There the question of the city's liability was raised. Deputy Controller Lyons said that the issue of bonds in question was authorized by the Common Council four months before the Declaration of Independence was signed. He expressed the opinion that the successors of King George were the responsible parties from whom interest should be collected. So Mr. Holton returned to his home without his 4 shillings.—Brooklyn Eagle

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And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street,
Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

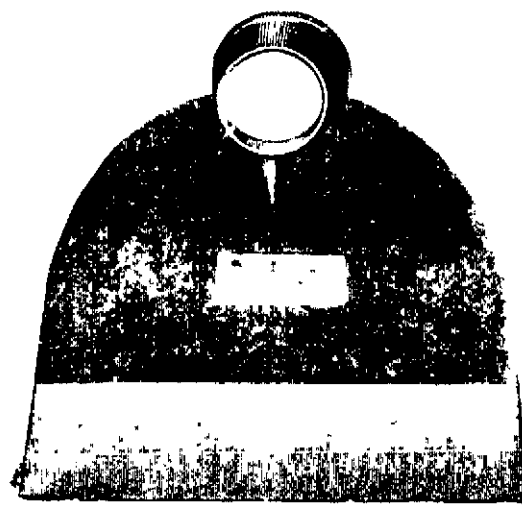
La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co

THE NEW IMPROVED

Planters' Hoe



SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED ENTIRE.—OIL TEMPERED.

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planters' Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, Δ FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

New Goods

—FOR—

Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss, Organdies

—AND—

Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu. Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12.

New linings for organdies just received.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engines, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Candeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

412 KING ST. TEL. 110

Family, Plantation and Ship Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

—AGENTS—

DOINGS IN HILO

Kamehameha School Band Concert Well Received.

LARGE CROWDS OF VISITORS

Many Social Happenings of the Week.

Tax Appeal Cases This Week—Laborers Brought Into Court.

HILO, Hawaii, August 5.—On Tuesday a Chinese laborer at Papaaloa resented the manner in which a luna handled him. Further parleying resulted in the laborer's being slightly injured and carried from the field. At a mass-meeting of the Celestials, it was decided the injured man should be seized and taken to Hilo. The mob visited the plantation store and demanded that countryman's release. Stone-throwing was resorted to, and a general attack was being made at headquarters, when the police were called in. In attempting to arrest a few, the crowd turned on the officers, whereupon a policeman shot into the crowd with a rifle. One man was slightly injured. About 100 Mongolians tramped into Hilo yesterday morning to lay their grievances at the courts. Some testimony was heard yesterday, and the case goes on.

Mumby's planing mill is being run by electric power, furnished by the Hilo Electric Light Company. The new mill is buzzing in the rear of the store of the Hilo Mercantile Company.

Mr. Morrell gave another exhibition of the animatroscope on Tuesday evening last, which was well received by the very slim audience present. The pictures shown were realistic and interesting, and after the entertainment the manager invited any who might be interested to come and examine the machine, which he explained in full.

Kamehameha Glee and Banjo Clubs drew another large audience last Saturday evening and presented an excellent program, which was heartily enjoyed by those present. The boys have been entertained in and around Hilo, and are enjoying their vacation fully. On Thursday evening Mrs. Emma Nakuina, of Honolulu, and Mrs. R. A. Lyman gave a supper and party to the boys, to which a number of friends were invited. Excellent music and entertainment were furnished during the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Turner entertained the Monday Evening Whist Club at their home last week. After the playing the hostess served delicate refreshments.

A jolly party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. George Turner, Capt. and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Mumby, Miss Dauphney, Miss Mabel Hitchcock, Miss Eaton, Captain Fitzgerald, Captain Matson, Bert Schoen and Captain Johnson, enjoyed a delightful evening aboard the Santiago, as guests of Captain Johnson, last Thursday evening.

Manager and Mrs. Walker, of Ookaia, entertained some 40 guests at a dancing party, given at their spacious plantation home. The house was splendidly decorated, and the broad lanais festooned and enclosed for a dance hall. Many were present from Hamakua, Hakalau, Hilo, Laupahoehoe and other places, and a truly jolly evening was spent.

At a sale of land at the Government Land Office, under Surveyor E. I. Baldwin, Puna coffee lands brought a high figure. Lot 11, Kamaili 89.5 acres, was purchased by Mr. Callaghan at the upset price, \$492.25; lot 12, Kamaili 96.9 acres, was secured by F. W. Thrum for \$1,025, upset price being \$484.50; lot 14, Kamaili, went to G. E. Thrum for \$2,350. It contains 99.2 acres, and was appraised at \$548.90. Lots at Kupuhua sold to D. W. K. Waiwai and J. Kama, the first, 28 acres, paying \$42, and the latter 24 acres for \$72.

Tax appeal cases will be heard in Hilo next week and the week following. The managers of Papaaloa and Hamakua are coming in to offer their opposition. P. Peck Judges Barnard and Hitchcock constitute the Board of Appeals.

News of the death of Mrs. Colin McLennan's mother at Anaheim reached Mr. McLennan this week. Her daughter was with her at the time of her demise.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Luscombe, aged 8 months, died yesterday morning, after an illness of less than 12 hours. The attack was of the nature of inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Gulick, who have been visiting Mrs. Severance, Mrs. Gulick's sister, leave for their Honolulu home this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Lewis, of Oakland, who arrived in Honolulu on

the Morning Star, are visiting Mrs. Lewis' relatives, Dr. Wetmore, of Hilo, and Mrs. Deacon, of Pepeekeo.

The families of Judge Hapai and C. E. Richardson have returned from the Volcano, where they spent a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Newell, of Alameda, Cal., mother of Mrs. L. A. Andrews, is visiting her daughter.

Invitations are out for a social dance at the beautiful home of Manager Ross at Hakalau.

Miss Isabel Kelley, formerly of Hilo, but now a teacher in Honolulu, is spending her vacation amongst her many friends hereabouts.

Mr. J. Kelslow, Marshal of Paso Robles, Cal., has been at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Richards for the past week. He goes to Honolulu this evening.

The Misses Perry, who have been at the Volcano House for a few weeks, leave for home per Kinau.

Mrs. A. B. Loebenstein is a guest of Mrs. Walker, at Ookaia.

Mrs. H. S. Townsend and family have gone to Boogaville for recreation and rest.

The Annie Johnson, Matson master, arrived on the 27th ult. with four passengers, a full cargo of merchandise, several mules and horses and a cow.

The bark Santiago, Johnson master, left port this morning with a full load of sugar and 13 passengers: Mrs. Annie Horner, sister, maid and two children; Frank Winter, Mrs. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Morrell and child, Mr. Vanatta, E. E. Carvey and J. W. Bergstrom, Jr.

BIG FIRE ON MAUI

Many Acres of Valuable Pasturage Burned Over.

At Last There Have Been Heavy Showers—Good Crops Assured.

MAUI, August 7.—During Wednesday afternoon and evening (the 4th) an immense pasture fire caused excitement in mauka Makawao. Between 300 and 400 acres of grass were burned before the flames were stopped. An accident is reported as the cause. Mrs. Kaikino Norton, in preparing her premises for the wedding of her son, had a little bonfire of odds and ends in her back yard, which, in an unguarded moment, caught the surrounding grass and thence spread from acre to acre.

At one time the Grove ranch fields were threatened, but by hot, hard work were saved. The conflagration was stayed by setting back fires. At times the flames would shoot upward 40 feet or more. The fire was not completely extinguished till 3 a. m. Thursday.

A. Enos had 210 acres burned, John Leal 30 and Mrs. Norton a large pasture.

The Japanese, Sagata, accused of murder, is fast recovering in Wailuku Hospital.

Paia and Hamakuaoko plantations are soon to build a small hospital at Paia, for use of their employees. It will accommodate 10 or 15 patients.

Ah Choy, a prominent Lahaina citizen, and the best shot on Maui, departed during the week for a six-months' visit to China.

Misses Lawrence and Kelsey, of Honolulu, are at "Idlewild," Olinda.

The following were the visitors at Mrs. H. B. Bailey's, Makawao, during the week: Prof. G. Meade and wife and M. E. Castle, Chicago; Mr. Mott-Smith, Boston; C. Burgoyne, England; W. B. Wilcox, Washington, D. C.; W. R. Castle, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.; and Clarence H. Smith, Honolulu. During Thursday, the 5th, the party made the ascent to Haleakala.

During the evening of the 13th, a grand concert will be given in the Pala Foreign Church for the benefit of the local missionary society. The program, which promises to be unusually good, will include solos and recitations by Maurice Beckwith and selections on the organ by Professor Ingalls of Honolulu. Tickets will be sold at \$1 each.

On Wednesday evening (the 11th) the marriage of Charles K. Farden, of Paia, to Miss Annie Shaw, of Lahaina, will take place in the parlors of Mau-naolu Seminary.

A good polo game, between a four with Louis von Tempsky as captain, and a team under the leadership of Frank Baldwin, will soon take place.

During Monday, the 2d, there was a downpour of rain on the Kula Mountain. Between one and a half and four inches fell in localities. A good crop of cane is now assured. Heavy rain has been falling nearly all over East Maui during last night and today.

LOOK TO AMERICA.

Foreign Wheat Crops Insufficient to Meet Demands.

A New York paper says that the Government crop report, recently published, is of more than ordinary interest, because the crop reports of foreign countries indicate that the United States will be called on for more than her usual share in supplying Europe with grain and grain products.

Russian official reports make the wheat crop of that country the poorest in years, and estimates of the French crop have been materially reduced. Crops will be below the average also in Great Britain and Austria-Hun-

gary. The visible supply of Great Britain is so low that apprehension exists there lest the home crop shall not be available in time to meet immediate requirements.

The estimated weekly European requirements of wheat, according to Beerholm, commencing this season, are 6,920,000 bushels. Taking the Government crop report as a basis J. C. Brown, statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, estimates the winter wheat crop of this country at 269,325,000 bushels, against an actual yield last year of 264,339,000 bushels, and the spring wheat crop at 172,645,000 bushels, against 163,345,247 bushels last year, making the estimated total crop 441,974,000 bushels this year, against an actual yield of 427,684,346 last year.

SICK MAN OF EUROPE.

(How the Sultans Came to Be So Called.)

Just forty-four years ago the Emperor Nicholas I of Russia said to Sir Hamilton Seymour, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg: "We have a sick man on our hands—a very sick man—and it would be unfortunate if he should go off before some arrangements were made for the disposition of his inheritance. Let us agree about it before it is too late." These ominous words must ever be linked with the history of the great question that seems fast pressing for a solution. The "Sick Man"—Turkey—is now passing through a crisis which, in the opinion of political observers having more than the common sources of information to draw on, can only end in the disintegration and final break-up of his power.—Illustrated American.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, HENRY STEINBERGER, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

HENRY WATERHOUSE.

ARTHUR B. WOOD.

HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR.

HENRY WATERHOUSE & Co.

Insurance Agents, Plantation Agents, Commission AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.

The Hub Mixer

Should be in every home these hot days when cold drinks are in demand. It will fit an ordinary tumbler and is a more perfect mixer than the metal shaker, and only costs you \$1.50.

It is heavily silver plated and a neat affair.

Ask for a HUB MIXER, if only to see what it is like.

E. O. HALL & SON.

ALEX. CHISHOLM.

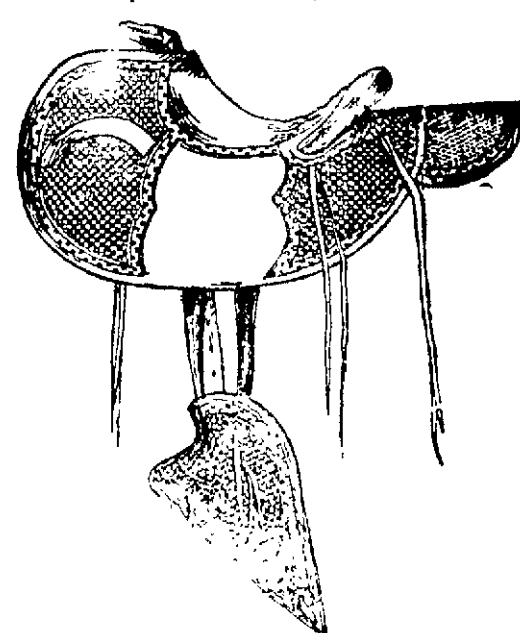
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The Manufacturing Harness Co.

Telephone 228.

FORT & KING STS.

P. O. Box 322.



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HAWAIIAN

SADDLE!

With Genuine Hawaiian Tree.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hand Stamped Belts!

FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE.

Bridles, Collars, Sponges and Horse Boots, Oils, Dressings, Whips, Robes, Etc.

We carry none but the BEST GOODS—OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Molokai Murder Case.

The witnesses in the recent Molokai murder case were examined by Deputy Attorney-General Dole and Attorney A. G. M. Robertson, in the Deputy Marshal's office Saturday. Dr. Moritz, George Trimball and others were among the number. The examination lasted all afternoon, the witnesses being questioned very much in detail.

The Buffalo street car companies are now receiving 5,000 horse-power daily of electricity from Niagara Falls, and it is said to work effectively, at a cost of \$36 per horse-power a year.

That Tired Feeling AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

The cause is poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality. To overcome this, the blood needs to be enriched and vitalized, and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The cures it has worked, the men, women and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is related by Mr. Robert Goodfellow, Mitcham, South Australia, as follows: "I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

in my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions, attended with great lassitude and general debility. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as

The Best Blood Purifier

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS, IN SMALL GLASS PHIALS.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations of their Iron Barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. G. Plüger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Sileries, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Bags and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reebstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Barrels, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE.

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE.

LIHUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit attention to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s., each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

EXTRAORDINARY

REDUCTION IN PRICE ON All Our Immense and Splendidly Selected Stock of

PICTURES

AND PICTURE FRAMES. Our Stock Embraces All Sections of Artistic Work.

FRAMED

OR UNFRAMED, AND OUR Prices are BED ROCK!

KING BROS.

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SETH THOMAS

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

FRANK J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER.

Waltham Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

FRANK J. KRUGER,

FORT STREET.

HONOLULU.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he was entitled to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 16, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures short attacks of

Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immediate effect of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,

J. T. DAVENPORT.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street : : San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, all kinds of complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Continental Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1897

COMMISSIONER HAWES.

On Thursday, at Hilo, Capt. A. G. S. Hawes, late British Commissioner, passed through one of the thousand gates which Death keeps open in order to let out life. And if, beyond the gate, he found "sleep, eternal youth and immortality," he is, today, the gainer.

His death is a loss, because he had some rare traits of character. He was faithful to his Queen, to his service and his own.

During the period, when there was friction in the adjustment of our new political system, he did not increase it, and, looking somewhat into the future, never attempted to change conditions. He had a large sense of fairness, and could take more than merely a British view of affairs. He dealt easily with troublesome questions, because he believed in removing, rather than in aggravating them. These traits made him valuable in diplomacy. The end comes to a good diplomat, to whom Death hands his passports, and recalls him to the life beyond.

THE "STATUS QVO."

In demanding of the United States that it maintain the *status quo* of Hawaii, Japan says to all the nations having interests in the Pacific: "Gentlemen, keep your seats and make no changes."

It is quite possible that the Japanese statesmen have gone further than they intended to go, and they may modify their policy before long. Japan has already very much disturbed the *status quo* in the Pacific, by seizing Formosa. She would also take the Philippine Islands, if permitted to do so, and no doubt it would be in the best interests of civilization if she did. As the British, the Germans and the French are knocking the *status quo* into a cocked hat throughout the Southern Pacific islands, it does not seem to be the wisest policy for Japan to hamper the United States while anxiously struggling with their first colonial baby.

If more clearly defined, it is probable that the policy of the Japanese is based on its claim to protect the large number of their people here. It was said in the British Parliament in 1893 that the British Government was quite willing to leave British subjects to the protection of the United States, in the event of annexation. The Japanese Government may not feel the same confidence, inasmuch as there is a very pronounced and growing feeling on the Pacific Coast against Japanese laborers. The Chinese having been arbitrarily dealt with by the United States, there is abundant reason, on the part of the Japanese, to suspect similar treatment.

If there were 25,000 Americans in Hawaii and only 5,000 Japanese, it would be quite natural for the American Government to "interfere" in some way if Japan proposed annexation.

We do not, for a moment, take sides with the Japanese. We may as well, however, look this matter very squarely in the face. There is an embarrassment on both sides. Wild talk does no good, and war talk does worse. The United States will not expend some hundreds of millions in "teaching Japan a lesson," nor will Japan try her new manhood against her old and best friend. The great Caucasian and Asiatic mastiffs will not make a miserable dog fight over the little Hawaiian bone, and if it should ever appear that our own Government has "egged them

on," it may be unfortunate for us. We know that it has not intentionally done so.

THE SAILORS' DINNER.

When the trained fighting men get together, socially, they have an honest and friendly time, as they did on Thursday last, at the Arlington. Sailors, unlike diplomats, have nothing to conceal from each other, and are above the tricks of words. We heard an American politician say, last year, that if the settlement of the Behring sea affair had been left to the commanders of the British and American ships, it would have been closed up satisfactorily in a few days.

The captains, Cotton and Field made simple, honest and touching speeches. We suspect that, standing by each other, the other night, they quietly indulged in mutual and significant winks, which meant that they knew, that, for all time, the shots from British and American guns would never cross each other, either on land or sea. It is so written, and cursed be he, who thinks otherwise.

And it is also written that the enormous supremacy of the British navy, in union with the coming navy of the United States, means the final peace of the world, ordered and maintained by Anglo-Saxon stock.

Capt. Field should not be surprised at the cordiality of the Yankee tars. Nor need he hope for an arbitration treaty. The two nations really need no written agreement for the settlement of disputes. The best agreement is in the sense and blood of the two nations. Sound sense and fair play is the iron-clad arbitration treaty.

Capt. Cotton told again the pathetic incident of the Samoan disaster, how the British war ship Calliope, driven by the hurricane towards the shore, finally got her head way on, and as she dipped her prow into the hell of seething waters before her, the band of the American war ship, Trenton, in the presence of sudden death, sent "God save the Queen," through the screaming wind, and nerved the British hearts. The incident is a diamond among the jewels of history.

No doubt that both captains, in the usual course of events, will be as fortunate as the hero of Thackeray's ballad,

"Little Billie,
A Lord High Admiral he."

BREAKING TREATIES.

Those who are so sure that nations are swift to thrash each other, in the cases of violated treaties and broken agreements, may think over the circumstances connected with the treaty which Lord Salisbury has just concluded with the Chinese Government. Under it, an immense territory in China passes over to the control of the British.

The French Government always pursues the colonial policy of excluding the trade of other nations from its own possessions, especially that of the British. It is claimed by the British that the Frenchmen gradually obtained possession of Chinese territory, in order to prevent the extension of British trade in Western China, along the frontier of Burmah. The charge is that the French tried to corner this valuable trade by holding exclusively important rivers and ports.

Certain territory which the Chinese Government had agreed to transfer to Great Britain was seized by the French and occupied by them. The Chinese were prevented from carrying out their agreements. This is the statement made by creditable English journals.

In this condition of affairs, the British would, if a bulldozing, blustering nation, as they are often represented to be, send in their battleships, and sink the French fleet

They did nothing of the sort, but kept the greatest fleet of warships of this world at anchor and simply told the Chinese to give them another lot of territory. This the Chinese have now done. If the British statement is true, the transaction completely checkmates the moves of the Frenchmen and largely deprives them of the trade, which they intended to monopolize.

The British Government has, every day in the year, some case of treaty friction on hand in some part of the world. It deals with these cases as readily as an old office lawyer deals with the troubles of his clients; gets them out of the way. It never, in these days, loses its temper. President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan matter and Mr. Sherman's letter on the Behring Sea controversy would have put the Government of France into a frenzy. The British Government took the matter with an indifferent temper, which surprised the Americans; no principle, as it defines principle, was at stake.

Although the sun never sets on a day when the fighting guns of Britain are not heard somewhere in the world, yet she has had no European war for forty years. During this period, her treaties with European Powers have frequently been strained and virtually broken. But differences are patched up, concessions made and the opening of hostilities carefully avoided.

Few Americans read the British "Blue Books" and know nothing about the stories of treaty frictions.

A CRY FROM HILO.

Mr. A. B. Lobenstein of Hilo writes to the Hawaii Herald, regarding the abominable cruelty to animals, practiced in that place. Upon this the Herald comments as follows:

There are few countries claiming to be civilized, to say nothing of having been devoted for years to missionary guidance where there is so much cold-blooded, unthinking, deliberate and uninterrupted cruelty to animals practiced by all classes, with scarcely an individual protest, as there is in this country.

It would be a curious study in mental and moral phenomena to account for the singular hardness of heart, shown towards animals, by the really good people of these islands. Some post mortem examinations might show where the trouble is. It is natural for the "heathen" to be cruel to animals, because their humanity is undeveloped. But the civilized and Christian man is not far removed from the heathen in this matter.

The many millions of "heathen" in India have a tender regard for animal life. Buddha taught it. It is a pity that he did not own a yacht hundreds of years ago, in which he might have cruised about these Islands, and put into the people here some of his special heathenism, that is, the ethics of kindness.

It is necessary to run a steam plow through the thick baked crust of general morality, in order to mellow up the soil, and permit the plants of humanity to grow.

Truth (London) recently wrote about the cruelty of killing animals in the presence of other animals. One who has studied the subject says that the animals suffer in the presence of the killing.

The reply to any condemnation of cruelty to animals is, that "it will be time enough to take up that matter when men cease to be cruel to each other." The world is full of intense physical and mental suffering, owing to the inhumanity of man to man. Still, there is here and elsewhere a gradual increase of a desire to acknowledge the rights of the brute creation.

We were told, some time since that the children in the Fort Street School, were taught the precepts

of kindness to animals, and that a small society for that purpose, is in existence. Whoever suggested and realized the idea, has done fine work in object lessons. After all a human child is better than a child whose mind is filled with cold abstract notions, which roll about the mind, like shot in a glass bottle. Has the Board of Education thought about it?

INCORPORATE HONOLULU AND HILO.

Before the event of annexation takes place, would it not be wise to create municipal corporations in Honolulu and Hilo?

These towns are now governed as rural districts, under the general Government. In fact, we have no local self-government, and in this respect differ widely from the rule and practice in the United States and Great Britain. If we claim that American ideas must prevail here, it will be necessary to create much more city and township government than we now have. There have, perhaps, been good reasons for maintaining our political system, without local government. But annexation will show pretty clearly that we cannot get along without it.

As a territory of the United States, Honolulu will be virtually governed by Congress in Washington, for the source of power will be there. If the Government by "Commission" is adopted, Congress will even then be called to pass upon details, and provision for a sewer pipe across Beretania street would be made in the Capitol at Washington.

If a simple territorial government is adopted, the laws it enacts may not wisely provide for our municipal government.

At the present time, we have the power to establish the very best municipal government for this place and the town of Hilo, one suited to the peculiar circumstances. The requirements probably are, an upper branch, elected under a very limited suffrage, and a lower branch, elected on a popular basis, or there might be government by commission only. It will be much easier to provide for municipal government now than hereafter, when a possible change in the suffrage may let loose a set of boodlers on us.

Take, for instance, the expenses of the band. It is paid for out of the national treasury. A combination between the smaller places may force the Legislature to maintain bands in a variety of places. Under local government, each place will regulate its own expenses.

So far, we have had little trouble in governing ourselves without adopting the laws and usages of America and England in this respect. But the time for changes is here. Provision must be made for new conditions.

Under the proposed annexation treaty our laws continue in force, subject to revision by Congress. A well considered plan of municipal government adopted now would not probably be changed by Congress. If no such plan is adopted, the time will come when every voter in the Islands will have something to say about the slightest detail of administration here.

AN IMPORTANT STUDY OF LEPROSY.

An international conference is to be held in Berlin next October. At this conference papers are to be read by the most eminent physicians and bacteriologists of the world on the subject of leprosy, which has hitherto baffled all efforts to solve its origin and to provide a cure. Leprosy has been spreading of late years with increasing rapidity, and the need of some means of international quarantine against the disease has been emphasized by the carrying of the plague into new regions. From the nature of the disease it does not reproduce itself as rapidly as do the quicker contagions, such as cholera, yellow fever, small pox, bubonic plague and others of that sort, but each case is a grave menace to any

community and inspires the health officials to unusual efforts at isolation. It seems strange that with all the progress in medicine and bacteriology of late years practically no new facts should have been learned with regard to leprosy, which has been known as a dread disease since the earliest times. It has remained a mystery, and it is the hope of the projectors of the Berlin conference that in the interchange of ideas concerning the evil new lines of inquiry will be opened up and some forward steps taken toward the long-sought goal of complete analysis and reliable cure. Among those who are to participate in this meeting are Prof. Kock of "lymph" fame, Virchow, one of the world's greatest medical discoverers, and many others of great repute. The United States will be represented by Surgeon Kinyoun of the Marine Hospital Service, who is well qualified to take part in so important a conference.

Without unduly magnifying the importance of the matter, we approve the appointment by the Government of a medical representative from Hawaii to this conference. The enthusiasm and earnest study of the subject by our physicians, and their desire to obtain information upon it, justifies the expense of sending one of them to the conference. Aside from this, the condition here of the disease, which it is not necessary to discuss, demands that we should be represented, even at considerable cost. If there is anything to be learned from the conference, we must have the knowledge. In the probable change of political conditions, it is probable that we may not be able to keep the matter of leprosy so well in hand as we do now. The more our doctors know about it, the better, and the conference should make them wiser men. It is hardly possible that there can be any difference of opinion on the subject. Our medical men must keep abreast of all knowledge of treatment and remedies for this disease.

Now it appears that another popular tradition is in danger of going by the board. General George A. Forsyth, one of the aides-de-camp who accompanied General Sheridan on his famous ride, declares in an article in Harper's for July, that at no time during that day did he hear the "terrible oath" which the General is reported to have "uttered" to encourage his retreating men. His ejaculations were not delicately phrased. They were the rough words most likely to inspire confidence in men hardened by camp and military life; such words as men in great excitement will use. It is doubtful if people will be willing to accept the version of Gen. Forsyth. The language used by the General has come almost to be a part of the ride itself. But other officers who saw General Sheridan during some progress of the memorable ride assert that he did use violent language. The fact in itself is immaterial. Men to whom an oath is usually offensive are willing to condone the use of one on an occasion like this. Perhaps many other stories of bravery that have been handed down to us, would lose some of their piquancy of romance, could they be related with exactness of detail.

The goats are eating what little grass there is growing along the bleak slopes of Punchbowl. That burnt-up cinder has had a hard time of it since the memory of man.

Its precipitous sides furnish scant lodging place for vegetation, and until the lantana was introduced nothing but the brown sand caught the frequent showers. The soil that has gradually deepened has offered an inducement to plant life and the grass has been creeping toward the top. La Fontaine's council of beasts of the forest condemned the poor ass to death, for browsing the bigness of his tongue of the succulent grass of the meadow. No such heroic measures would do with the goats, as it is perfectly legal nibbling in which they are indulging. Their owners

have leased the land. Were it not so their ghostly bleats might mingle with the dead mutterings of the old volcano, and the barren slopes be verdant at last.

IN MEMORIAM.

[Albert George Sidney Hawes, H. B. M.'s C., Died in Hilo, H. I., August 5, 1897.]

Only a "yesterday," between the living and the dead, Another traveler onward gone, a little "span" ahead. For him no "animated bust" nor "storied urn" to tell, Only the simple epitaph: "He did his duty well."

Aye, bear him to his resting-place, with still and solemn tread; 'Neath tropic palms he'll muster, in the "bivouac of the dead." In Afric lands, there, savage chiefs to-day the story tell, As Britain's honored Consul, "He did his duty well."

And we, who gaze upon the dead, ere laid beneath the dust, May see upon the upturned face God's peace, calm, hopeful trust. So may it be with all of us, as rings the funeral knell, Voiced in the hearts of those who mourn, "He did his duty well." —F. G.

Honolulu, August 9, 1897.

NEW MAIL WAGON.

Discharged From the Bark Andrew Welch Yesterday.

At last there is to be seen on the streets a genuine "Hawaiian Mail" wagon built very much on the same plan as vehicles of the kind in the States. This novelty was discharged from the bark Andrew Welch yesterday afternoon and immediately upon its being landed on Brewer's wharf, a crowd collected about the framework box to get the first sight of the first genuine mail wagon that ever arrived on the Hawaiian Islands.

The vehicle, built by the Studebaker Bros. is very much on the style of the closed grocery wagons in use in town but slightly lower. The body is painted blue and the wire work which encloses the whole box part, red. "Hawaiian Mail" can be seen on each side. Two doors in the back are closed by a lock so that once in, the mail bags must remain. The wagon is built for one horse. The total weight is 606 pounds.

As soon as possible this new carrier will be put into use to supply, in a great measure, the old rattling wagons that have been wont to carry the mail. However, it goes without saying, that when large mails arrive from the States, other carriers will have to be employed. For the every day island mails, the new wagon will be sufficient.

Special Services.

At St. Andrew's Cathedral Sunday Revs. Alexander Mackintosh and John Osborne spoke feelingly of the death of Commissioner Hawes.

Rev. Osborne, in the course of his remarks, said he had talked with the deceased four weeks ago, and at that time he remarked that he would be back again in Honolulu on August 7th. By a strange fatality the Commissioner's body reached here on that day. During the services yesterday there was special music, and the lectern, pulpit and the pew usually occupied by the deceased, were draped with British flags, looped with crepe.

Assessment No. 2 of 15 per cent. on the shares of the Oahu Sugar Company is now due at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co.

They All

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this medicine keep up while others

Come

and in a short time go out of sight entirely, to be heard from no more."

"Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy which has cured more sickness, relieved more distress and made more happiness by bringing people

Back to

health than any other medicine. Its wonderful cures of the worst cases of scrofula, running sores, ulcers, salt rheum, etc.; of dyspepsia and other troubles where a first class tonic and aid to digestion was needed; of catarrh, rheumatism, malaria and other troubles arising from or promoted by impure blood, have made

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The standard—the One True Blood Purifier. These are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

KAFFIR CORN NOW

Has Great Advantage
Over Other Crops.

Unaffected By Droughts It Waits
Patiently for the Next
Shower.

An American exchange says that those who have pinned their faith to the idea that the Great Plains country would be made habitable, have felt sure that time and investigation would reveal certain crops adapted to the conditions there prevailing. Already the success of alfalfa growing in the valleys and, under irrigation, on the uplands, has gone a long way toward solving the problem of utilizing for homes these vast stretches of most fertile soil. Hard wheat, too, has demonstrated its profitability to the persistent sower, and sorghum will be a factor of no small value; but it is doubtful whether any other single crop, thus far tested, approaches kaffir corn in real value as an all-around, every year reliable standby for the great semi-arid areas of the country.

Kaffir corn, like all the seed-head bearing, drought resisting grain and fodder crops, is of African origin. Its seed is borne at the top of the stalk like the seed of the sorghums, but is an erect, long and compact head. The leaves are very abundant and long, and hold on well. The grain matures before the fodder and may be cut off before the fodder is harvested—a very decided advantage over Indian corn, which must be cut before the grain is ready for harvesting if the fodder is to be saved. The grain is not only equal as a feed for stock, pound for pound, to the best Indian corn, but has proven so palatable and wholesome for table use that several of the Kansas mills have provided special machinery for grinding it into flour or meal, and it is steadily growing in favor.

The yield of seed was as high as sixty bushels per acre and will average about the same as Indian corn. In addition to the grain, a heavy growth of the finest fodder is produced, which is greatly relished by stock. Even the stubble, left from cutting in the ordinary manner, will be eaten down to the ground, and the largest stalks are eaten up clean. Horses, cattle and sheep will eat it in preference to the best hay, when tested as to choice.

Few general field crops will better repay thorough tillage and the application of plenty of water and, on the other hand, no other crop yet tested will better withstand drought and neglect. If moisture is abundant, kaffir corn thrives and attends strictly to business. If the water supply gives out and brassy skies and warm winds dry up and blow away Indian corn and crops of similar habits, kaffir corn simply takes a rest and waits patiently for the next shower.

In general terms, it may be briefly stated that the preparation of the ground, the methods and times of planting and cultivation may be the same as with Indian corn. It is sensitive to frost, but not more so than its Indian cousin. To make sure of a good full crop, a full average season of continued growth is required. If planting is too late, or cultivation deficient, or moisture lacking, or early frosts intervene, there will be more or less grain; but to be sure of a full crop, the seed should be planted as early as Indian corn would be and in ground as carefully prepared, and cultivation and moisture will be well repaid.

There are two varieties, the red and the white. The red sort has proven greatly superior to the other as a yielder, making itself in about two weeks shorter time, producing a larger average yield of seed, a heavier growth of leaves to the stalk and having a much greater tendency to lift its seed-heads clear off the "boot" or sheath. A large proportion of the heads of the white kaffir will have a zone of mil-dewed grains at the base, because of not coming clear of the sheath.

In replanting, the seed should not, perhaps, be covered quite so deeply as Indian corn, but the rows should be about the same distance apart and the number of plants to the row or hill should be substantially the same as with the great staple. It may be check-rowed, drilled, listed or sown with results similar to those secured with the Indian corn.

The grain is sometimes harvested with a header and the stalks cut later; but there is danger of the heads heating and spoiling the grain if piled or binned in large masses before becoming thoroughly dry. The best method of handling is to cut the whole crop close to the ground and after curing in the shock, run heads, stalks and all through a separator having a large proportion of the cylinder and concave teeth removed. This threshes out and separates the grain and puts the roughness in first-class shape for feeding.

If the seed is to be kept pure, the greatest care should be taken to prevent its mixing with sorghum, rice corn, broom corn, etc., which it will do unless kept out at a broad distance.

Circuit Court News.

The guardian of Thomas Metcalf has petitioned the Court to sell a small portion of land.

J. W. Luning has been appointed guardian of Bertha Hagsten.

The will of Francis Spencer was admitted to probate yesterday, and Martha N. Spencer appointed administratrix.

The will of M. Lazarus was admitted to probate yesterday, and Kaumakale appointed executrix.

All of yesterday was consumed in the Circuit Court in the attempt to secure a jury before whom to try the case of Noa, Sam Ku and Paahoa, the three natives from Molokai accused of murdering Ah Sam. At 4:30 o'clock a jury

was secured and Deputy Dole opened the prosecution.

L. B. Kerr has withdrawn his petition to have S. Ah Mi declared a bankrupt, at his own cost.

The libel for divorce by Samuel Pitkuhiwi from his wife has been placed on the calendar. The suit for divorce brought by Jennie Kauwahu against her husband David has been continued until next term. Martha D. Donnelly has been granted an absolute divorce from her husband, Robert.

The Master, to whom the suit in equity of Kapiolani vs. L. K. Puahi, was referred, has found that defendant must account to Kapiolani for the sum of \$1,076.06.

Judge Carter has decided that a cause of challenge not discovered until after verdict, is not in itself a ground for new trial, though it may be such in the discretion of the Court. This finding was the reply to the motion of W. J. Cuelho for a new trial, on the ground that after the trial it was discovered that one of the jurors had not taken the oath of allegiance to the Government, according to the Constitution. Judge Carter holds that the "disqualification is created for the protection of the public against partisan verdicts rendered by persons hostile to the Government. No injury has resulted to the defendant and the jury could not well have arrived at any other conclusion."

Moke Pualele has withdrawn the suit of divorce against her husband, Naahualama Pualele.

William O. Smith has filed his accounts as guardian of the James Gay minors.

M. G. Silva has filed a general bill of particulars against Antone Fernandez, amounting to \$1,930.

Esther Rosewarne, Julia Juen and Stella H. Juen have objected to the admitting of the alleged will of Joseph Lazarus to probate, and through their guardian, H. A. Juen, have appealed from the decision of the Probate Judge at Chambers.

WRIGHT-OLDING NUPTIALS.

Brilliant Wedding Ceremony in Kohala.

On July 14 last, in St. Augustine's Church, were solemnized the nuptials of Miss Annie Wright, niece of Mrs. James Renton of Kohala, and Mr. E. Ernest Olding, chemist and sugar-boller at Union Mill.

Kind friends of the bride, Mesdames Kynnersley and Wallace, and the Misses Wight and Atkins, had decorated the interior of the church of which the young lady is a member, in a tasteful and artistic manner. The decorations were in green and white and the effect was beautiful. Mrs. H. W. Brown presided at the organ.

The wedding took place promptly at 8 o'clock. At this hour the bride, arrayed in white organdie, trimmed with satin and valenciennes lace, entered leaning on the arm of Mr. J. Renton. Following them were three pretty little tots as bridesmaids, the Misses K. Renton, Alice Bond and Muriel Hind, who very demurely took their assigned places in the ceremony. At the chancel the bridal party was met by the groom. Rev. L. Byrde, pastor of St. Augustine's read the Episcopal marriage service in his usual impressive manner.

After the ceremony, the bride and groom, accompanied by cheers and showers of rice, drove to the home of Mr. James Renton, uncle of the groom, at which spacious residence the reception was held.

Here again were ample evidences of friendly esteem. A large lanai has been erected for lovers of dancing, and this, as well as the broad verandas, was intertwined and festooned with wreaths of fern among which a profusion of Japanese lanterns produced a subdued and enchanting effect. The interior of the residence had been decorated under the supervision of Miss H. Lewis and Mesdames G. F. Renton, B. D. Bond and John Hind. It is needless to add that the effect was striking and picturesque. Masses of beautiful ferns, grouped with great art, gave a pleasing impression; and, amid this tropical scene, standing under a wedding bell of maiden hair fern and plumaria, the happy couple received the congratulations of their numerous friends.

In the dining room adjoining were arranged the tokens, both costly and useful of the good will of resident friends, as well as of those from other parts of the group.

The Kohala Quintette Club, engaged for the occasion, sang popular Hawaiian melodies upon the arrival of the guests. During the evening, light refreshments were served. Dancing was kept up until a late hour, attesting the guests' hearty appreciation of their host's hospitality.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Atkins, the Misses Atkins, Mr. Wight Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Dr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. G. Bond, Miss Bond, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bryant, Miss E. Bond, Rev. L. Byrde, Mr. C. Bragg, Rev. S. Kaneda, Rev. F. W. Damon of Honolulu, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Fraser, Mrs. Gibson of Honolulu, Miss Hall, Mr. Robert Hall, Mr. H. S. Hagerup, Mr. and Mrs. John Hind, Miss Hind of San Francisco, Mr. George Hind, Mr. and Mrs. Hind, Mr. and Mrs. James Hind, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Kynnersley, Miss H. R. Lewis of Honolulu, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lindsay, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. J. R. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McDougall, Rev.

A. and Mrs. Ostrom, Mr. J. R. Renton of Hamakua, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Renton, Mr. and Mrs. Geoff. Renton, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Shorey, Mr. J. S. Smithies, Mr. I. B. Schoen, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Tullock, Mrs. Wight, Mrs. H. P. Wood of San Diego, Miss Wood, Miss K. Wight, Mr. H. T. Walker, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wallace and Mr. P. P. Woods.

TROUBLE AT LAUPAHOEHOE.

Luna Assaults Chinaman and a General Fight Follows.

A letter was received on Sunday by a prominent Chinese, containing particulars of an assault on a Manchurian at Laupahoehoe by one of the plantation lunas. The letter stated that the laborer was too ill to work and the luna doubting his story kicked him for the purpose of ascertaining whether he was shamming.

The laborer was then taken to the office and the other laborers asked that he be allowed to go home.

The request was denied and a general fight ensued during which one man was shot and several others injured. No communication has been received by Consular Agent Goo Kim on the subject. Should he be notified he will request an investigation.

The injured man has been in the country but a few months and is entirely ignorant of the English language. When the luna spoke to him he says he did not understand and consequently could not answer intelligently.

AT THE VOLCANO HOUSE.

Kamchamcha School Band Entertains Guests.

Among the numerous arrivals at the Volcano House on Tuesday, August 3d, were included about a dozen students from the Kamehameha School, who went up in compliment to their Principal, Professor Richards. The visit turned out to be an event almost unique in the history of the Volcano resort. They had their instruments with them, and after dinner an instrumental concert opened upon the veranda. The enthusiastic applause with which they were greeted moved the spirit of music within them, and laying aside their instruments, they broke forth into a natural flow of pure Hawaiian melody that moved even the oldest kamaeas with feelings of rapture and proud remembrance.

The host, Mr. Lee, had the veranda lighted up and the chairs and lounges were filled with tourists from Europe, the States and the Islands. A Honolulu gentleman, who was present, says: "Not only the Hawaiian airs and the melodious Hawaiian voices, but all the surroundings of the occasion conspired to make it an occasion not soon to be forgotten. Madame Pele was filling the crater of Kilauea with vast volumes of smoke, which the moon brought into wonderful relief and beauty, and even Mauna Loa seemed to become aware of some thing new, and lifted her vast dome sheer above the clouds and looked down upon the lively scene."

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THE OLD LIME KILN.

Katie Putnam and Company Won More Honors.

If anything was required of Katie Putnam to win the friendship of her audience for herself and company, it was supplied Saturday night at the performance of the comedy-drama, "The Old Lime Kiln." One or two of the posters that have decorated the walls in the city might give the impression that any number of the acts of the play might be given up to the sensational, but in this the audience was pleasantly disappointed. There was but one blood-curdling episode in the play, and that was so cleverly acted that Miss Putnam, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. O'Hara were obliged to respond to a curtain call.

The theater was crowded, and the audience most enthusiastic. As usual, the star won favor with her sweet voice and cleverness as a dancer, and she adds to her popularity by singing only new compositions with pretty and catchy melodies.

The attraction at the Opera House tomorrow night will be, "Love Finds a Way," a sparkling comedy, in which Katie Putnam appears at her best. Thursday night, "Dad's Girl," a perfect dream of comedy, will be produced, and on Saturday night, Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop," in which Miss Putnam appears as Little Nell and the Marchioness.

Rumor Denied.

It was rumored yesterday that Alexander Young had transferred the agency of the Pepeekeo Sugar Company from the house of Theo. H. Davies & Co. to another local house. Mr. Young was spoken to last night regarding it, and gave an emphatic and positive denial. "It is absolutely false, and has not the slightest foundation. Theo. H. Davies & Co. are the agents for our plantation, and nothing could be further away from correctness than the rumor that a change has been made. There is no foundation for it, and I have no idea how the rumor could have started."

Will Plant Coffee.

W. H. Cornwell, Jr. intends to go into the coffee planting business soon. He has been over a certain valuable strip of land in Iao Valley, Maui, and finds the conditions existing there, just what is needed for the raising of coffee. The soil is rich, shade trees abound, and water is never wanting. When all arrangements have been made, Mr. Cornwell will take up his residence in

Waikapu, permanently, and will devote all of his time to the management of his interests.

FOOT BALL NOTES.

Attention is Being Paid to Festive Pig Skin.

Football bids fair to create more interest this season than during any previous year, not alone from the fact that more teams have signified their intention of competing on the gridiron, but on account of the talent that is now in the city. The old players have, through the experience gained, especially during the last two seasons, a knowledge of football that they, very naturally, did not have in the beginning. Then, there have arrived in the city boys who have played in college teams in the States, where, undoubtedly, football holds an unprecedented sway.

The teams will all begin practicing in a week or so, and every man will be required to work. If he is not on the field at the regular allotted time and has no proper excuse for such absence, he will be dropped. The fellows wanted are those who are willing to devote a little time, brains and amica in the interest of sport.

A regular schedule, such as the one arranged for the baseball season, will be made and the contests held on Saturday afternoons, as usual.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia team may enter the field. However, the fact that they are to have a team is proven beyond a doubt. A politely worded challenge from the St. Louis senior team to the genial kickers of the Philadelphia was sent out a day or two ago. A ready response was received from Ensign Fullenwider, the captain of the "blue-jacket" team, to the effect that the challenge is accepted. The date named is October 2, 1897, and the place, Makiki baseball grounds. The rules of 1896 will govern.

The town team will send by the next steamer to the Coast an order for 15 well-padded, balloon-kneed canvas suits.

STOLE \$200.

Business Man on King Street Robbed While Asleep.

A man doing business on the makai side of King street, between Bethel and Richards, is out just \$200, which some one took from his trousers pockets between his time of retiring Saturday night and that of rising Sunday morning. He failed to lock his door, and some one quite familiar with the place found out that fact.

The man's trousers were hanging from a nail upon the wall. In the right-hand pocket were 20 \$10 gold pieces, while in the left-hand pocket was a considerable amount of silver. The latter was not touched, but the right-hand pocket was turned inside out.

As yet, no one has been arrested, but Detective Kaapa is on the track of a Chinaman who frequents the place, and is quite familiar with the surroundings.

Refused to Work.

There was trouble among the crew of the steamer Claudine at Lahaina Saturday night, and it is just likely that arrests may follow. There was a merry-go-round to be landed at that place, and the men were told to turn to and do the work. They objected, saying that the work was not along the regular line. They were tired and did not intend to do anything except that which they deemed to be ship's work. If it was intended to land the merry-go-round \$2 extra pay must be given each before a hand would be turned. There was nothing to be done, as the men were stubborn.

New Maui Road.

In about a week the new Government road from Wailuku to Lahaina will be in fit condition to be used by any one. The first carriage that ever passed over the road was a buggy containing Sheriff Baldwin and Deputy Sheriff Scott one day last week. People of Maui are very much pleased with the work, and the accommodation it will be to business men on that island can hardly be estimated.

Musical Instruction.

Miss Cornelia B. Hyde, of the New England Conservatory of Music, will arrive in this city the last of August, to assume charge of the musical department at Oahu College. Miss Hyde is a soprano and comes with unusually high recommendations from her instructors at the conservatory. She has had several years experience in teaching in Eastern schools, and Punahou is fortunate in securing her services.

Reception at American Legation.

American Minister Sewall entertained at a reception at the Legation Thursday evening, Admiral Beardslee, Japanese Minister Shimamura, the captains of the Naniwa and Hiyel, the members of the Consular Corps, a number of officers from the American men-of-war and a few other friends. The U. S. S. Philadelphia's band played eight or nine selections as a pleasant serenade.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

Optum Brown is rusticiating in Kula, Maui.

Invitations for the Brown-Atkinson nuptials are out.

Call at E. O. Hall & Sons and inspect the Hub mixer.

It is understood that the U. S. S. Bennington is expected here before the 20th inst.

The Government offices will all be closed today, out of respect for the memory of the late British Commissioner Hawes.

People who have been to Hamoa plantation recently have nothing but words of praise for the splendid management of the place.

Mr. T. Lyons, for a long time connected with the Kahului store, has resigned his position. Mr. Lyons came down on the Claudine Sunday.

The Mikahala arrived from Makaweli, Kauai, at 7:30 o'clock last night, bringing the Gay family to the funeral of the late British Commissioner.

Attorney W. L. Stanley will go to Kaula on the W. G. Hall today to attend to some Government business in connection with the income tax.

Officer Toma and three other men went to Molokai on the Mokolihi yesterday to make preparations for the reception of Arthur Brown and his bride.

The report reached Honolulu by the Claudine yesterday that D. L. Meyer, of Wailuku, had been arrested on the charge of importing opium into the country.

By kind permission of Minister Cooper, the band will have a vacation, commencing on August 9th and lasting until the 31st. The band will resume service on September 1st.

The contract for the grandstand at the Kewalo bicycle track, has been let and the work will begin this week. The structure will be a handsome one to be put up at a cost of \$2,700.

The August number of the Anglican Church Chronicle, just issued, contains the usual interesting accounts of church events and a pleasing resume of the editor's recent trip to Victoria. It is understood that the Lena L. landed her opium on the island of Kahoolawe and then made suspicious moves along the coast of this island to throw the authorities off the track for a while.

Briefs were filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by the Government and by James Campbell and the Honolulu Iron Works in the Income Tax cases. The Court still has the cases under advisement.

The Abstract and Title business recently in the hands of F. W. Makinney, has passed over to the Bruce Waring Company and will now be conducted by them. Mr. Makinney will be employed to look after that branch.

The Circuit Court adjourned at 10 o'clock last night, and the jury in the Molokai murder case were conducted to the Elite Ice Cream Parlors for refreshments. Afterwards they were provided with sleeping accommodations at the Arlington.

Captain Renken and others made a raid on a Chinese dwelling house in Manoa Valley last night, and succeeded in catching two Chinamen in the act of smoking. A hornful of opium, a yeastpowder tin full of "insee" and a whole smoking outfit were captured.

It's a Far Cry

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LANDS TO

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We believe we can send to any clime, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, and down, than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "B-Y-E-R-S' GUIDE," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 11,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAWAII BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

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JOURNEY ENDED

Harry Swinton Closes His Narrative.

An Interesting Story of Voyage Among the South Sea Islands.

After settling with the teacher and landing him, we weighed anchor (4:30 p. m.) that same day for Nonouti, some 60 odd miles to the southward and eastward of us. At first, had favorable winds; then light and baffling toward morning. Having only one engineer aboard, the chief engineer having been left in Kusaie, sick, we could not steam as much as we would have done if we had had two. It was too much to expect of one man, for he was doing all he could under the circumstances. When the wind was light and contrary we could not take advantage of it by steaming; in fact, the engineer was laid up on the way to Nonouti.

After box-hauling with the wind a couple of days and the current against us, Mr. Channon concluded to keep off for Tapituea, as the prospects of getting to Nonouti for a day or two longer were rather slim. Tapituea being on our lay, we embraced the opportunity to get there first; then call at Nonouti on the way back.

Made land early next morning, coming to an anchor 8:30 a. m. about two or three miles from shore (an open roadstead same as Waiana) about half way between Mr. Kaala's and Mr. Paaluh's station. The distance from the ship to either station is about 5 or 6 miles.

An hour after anchoring, Mr. Paaluh boarded us, one hour and a half later Mr. Kaala came on board. Mr. Mitchell and family went ashore with Mr. Kaala, stopping with him that night.

Here as elsewhere in this group, the school boys spent their spare moments fishing. Fish is plentiful in this group and it does not take long to catch a mess. All kinds are caught there as elsewhere. One advantage about the fish caught in the Gilbert Islands is, that they are all eatable. No poisonous fish as in the case of the Marshall Islands. There they are dangerous to a certain extent. The kind of fish eatable on one island, is poisonous on another; so while we were in the Marshall Islands we did not eat much fish, although they were just as plentiful as in the Gilberts.

We found Mr. Kaala and Paaluh doing a grand work, spiritually, notwithstanding they have the same things to contend with as on the other islands. Mr. Channon and his crowd did not go ashore, as they deemed it not necessary to do so, Mr. Paaluh and Mr. Kaala, as well as the relations of the school boys and girls, who belong to this island, being aboard.

When I was in the old Morning Star 22 years ago Mr. Kaala was stationed at Arno, Marshall Islands. He seems to hold his age well, and is as energetic as ever. He had permission to go up to Honolulu two years ago for a vacation, but did not do so, as he did not want to leave the field, unless some one was sent to relieve him during his absence. He told me, however, that he would certainly come home on the next trip of the Star, as he wanted to take a rest. He has been there now 11 years without once taking a vacation. That is quite a long time for one to be stationed at one place, year in and year out.

In landing their freight we found some missing, thus demonstrating very plainly that the landing of their freight in Butaritari, on the Star's way down from Honolulu, was a mistake. Everything belonging to the Hawaiian missionaries in Butaritari landed all right. When we got there from our trip to the westward we did not check the freight upon taking it on board again, as we did when it was landed, not deeming it necessary, as all the freight in the storehouse belonged to the Hawaiian missionaries; that is, Mahihila, Paaluh and Kaala.

We did not land anything for them at Mahihila (Mahihila's station), for we checked everything as it was put into the boat. Mahihila was short of one package. It was not landed anywhere else. The only thing which was landed on the other islands belonged to the Gilbert Island teachers, of which Mr. Walkup had charge. All was stored in one place by themselves, this in the wake of the main hatch. The Hawaiian mission stores were aft that in one lot. Everything put into the boats for the Gilbert Island teachers was checked off by Mr. Walkup and myself.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn from the missing freight. It was lost or stolen (if I may be allowed to use the term) in Butaritari. This, perhaps, is another good reason for landing the Hawaiian mission freight at their island on the Star's way down from Honolulu, instead of dumping it ashore at Butaritari. At any rate, it would be more satisfactory to all concerned.

Considering the drawbacks which the missionaries have to contend with there, they are doing good work. They hold their own bravely. Kaala told me the work was not progressing as he would like to see it, simply because, ever since the advent of the Catholics, their methods of dealing with the natives have proven more suited to their tastes. They are not so strict; books are given to them free of charge, the use of tobacco is not forbidden, and, in fact, they deal out the article to their native helpers and members of their church, thus suiting them to a dot.

So far as tobacco is concerned, I do not think that the use of it would be any bar to them or any one else in the matter of obtaining salvation in the life hereafter. We all know, however, that the use of tobacco is a very bad habit for anyone to fall into, and

the natives are apt to go to excess to satisfy their appetites. Our missions, knowing this, have persuaded them not to use it, giving them no inducements but, to the contrary, persuading them in every way possible.

Next day about 4:30 p. m. (Saturday, January 6th) we got under way for Nonouti. We had intended to spend the Sabbath there, but the weather looked threatening—wind from the westward, accompanied with rain. The anchorage being on the west side of the island (same as Malana) the captain concluded it was not safe to lay there, and got under way as above stated.

Squally all through that night, with much rain; next morning cleared up; found ourselves further to the leeward than we were the night before, notwithstanding the fact that we had beaten up towards Nonouti all night, with a good breeze. At 12 noon we were about seven or eight miles from Paaluh's station, heading right straight for it. Tacked ship; 12:30 commenced again to beat up to Nonouti; wind still westerly; mild; weather, fine.

We found a strong southeasterly set was taking us in that direction. It being Sunday, we did not get up steam to help us against this treacherous current, for which this group is noted. I would say here, we never got up steam Sundays.

Next morning found we had weathered Tapituea, that island being in sight, some 10 miles off, being south-southeast from us. Kept beating all that day, with a strong breeze, but a current stronger; managed, however, to hold our own.

Finally, after three days of hard beating and box-hauling, we came to an anchorage (January 9th at 3:30 p. m.) inside of the lagoon of Nonouti. When we take into consideration the distance from Tapituea to Nonouti (anchorage to anchorage) is only 30 odd miles, one can form some idea of the strength of the current which a vessel encounters while cruising amongst the islands of the Gilbert group at certain times of the year.

We were told while at Butaritari that a bark was six weeks going from Tapituea to Apiang, a distance of 200 miles or over.

We were not anchored long before the teacher came aboard. This island seems to be the headquarters of the Catholic mission. About two-thirds of the population are Catholics. The Catholic sisters—five in all—have there a large school for girls, as well as a boys' school. Both are well filled with children.

On the south end of the island are a number of lepers. You will also find some scattered here and there all over the island, but the south end seems to be the place where they most all congregated.

This being a large island, we have two stations there. Mr. Channon and family went ashore to spend the night at one of the teachers' houses, while the rest only went ashore to hold a meeting with the people, returning again at 5 p. m.

Next morning (January 10th) the usual crowd went ashore at the other station. While waiting there for Mr. Channon to get through with his work on shore, the ship's company was kept busy mending sails and other things needing attention. All hands came on board at 4:30 p. m.; lay there another night.

Mr. Channon and Mr. Walkup told me they were well satisfied with the work done during the year, notwithstanding the sway the Catholics have.

I would say that everywhere we have visited through the group everything looks green. They had more rain than they have had for a good many years before. It was rain, rain on every island we went to, and rain on the way; in fact, we began to think that the current had taken us up to the Marshall Islands, for there "Nui loa ka ua."

Next day (January 11th at 9:30) we weighed anchor for Barnum Island, some 250 miles to the westward of us—that being the last island on this trip. It does not belong to the Gilbert group, but is an island by itself. Since the British have taken possession of the Gilbert Islands, they have included that in their possessions.

There is another island to the westward of that, called Pleasant Island, which the Germans claim. These two have a language of their own. It is on this island Mr. De La Potte (the one we took on board in Butaritari) is to be located. We took him to Kusaie first. There he is to learn the language of a half-caste by the name of William, a native of Pleasant Island, and a scholar in the training school.

He goes there with William as his helper. He will be under Dr. Rife. In this connection I would say the Marshall trip next year will be longer by 15 or 20 days. Since the Germans have taken the Marshall Islands, the Commissioner makes it imperative for vessels to enter and clear from Jaluit (the seat of Government), so instead of going down to Pleasant Island to pick up Mr. De La Potte, the Star will have to go to Jaluit from Kusaie, enter there, then come back to Pleasant Island to take him on board.

Then continue her Marshall Island trip; when through, the Star then must take him back to Pleasant Island.

From Kusaie, Pleasant Island bears about S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. 500 or 600 miles. Jaluit bears E. N. 400 miles, so it's to be seen plainly the Star has some extra sailing to do on her Marshall Island trip next year, unless some arrangements can be made to take Mr. de La Potte on board on the Star's way from Honolulu to Kusaie. He can wait there until she makes the Marshall Island trip and then takes him back again to his island home. By so doing the Marshall Island trip can be shortened considerably.

After getting out of Nonouti lagoon, we steered due west with light northeasterly breeze blowing, making very little progress. On the third day from Nonouti we sighted Barnum Island (commonly called Ocean Island) early in the morning, bearing W.N. from us 12 miles off. Came up to it at 2:30 (having got up steam two hours before that). When abreast of the station we lowered the boat, Mr. Channon and the usual crowd going ashore in her.

This island is higher than any island in the Gilbert group or the Marshall group. Yet it is not a large one, smaller a good deal than any of the islands we have visited through the two groups. It has a population of about 40 or 50 souls. Very few coconuts and pandanus on the island; pumpkins, melons, papaya and a species of taro grow here. Fish is plentiful. They have a fishhook on this island they make themselves. The stem is made from a transparent rock they get from a cave upland, the eye or point being made from human bone.

Here a student from the training school at Kusaie is located with his wife as teachers, and by all accounts they are doing a good work. They have a very nice little church here; in fact, they have two, some two or three miles apart. We left here three couples we brought from Kusaie; they all belong to this island. One of them drifted away in his canoe, was picked up by some vessel and he fetched up at Kusaie. He has been away from his island home 25 years; he was glad to get home once more.

The boat returned at 6:30 p. m. with all the folks. They brought with them the teacher of the island and his wife, who go to the training school again to finish their education, leaving the field in charge of one of the couples we left there. We made all sail, stopped steaming; wind from the westward; close hauled on the wind. After beating for eight days with adverse wind and current, we got a northeaster. We then boomed away for Kusaie, making it on the 26th of January, 12 days from Barnum Island, making the round trip in 64 days. On our arrival we were glad to hear Mr. Douse (our chief engineer we left in Kusaie sick) was improving and able to go home with us. We had some grave doubts of finding him in the land of the living when we got back. He is a very capable young man; was two trips second engineer on the Star. This trip he went down as chief.

In summing up the work in the Gilbert Islands, I would say (taking it as a whole) one cannot complain of the progress made during the year, more especially when we take into consideration the obstacles the teachers have to contend with. I consider the fact that the Gilbert Islanders are a hard lot of citizens to deal with; they are naturally a savage race. In dealing with them, one must be careful at first, not to censure them too much for any little sin they may commit; for what you may deem a sin, they do not. It is time enough to be strict with them when they find out (after they have been under your tutoring for some time) for themselves what you call a sin, or what you do not.

When once they find out what is right and what is wrong, you will find then that they are easily converted, more so, in fact, than the Marshall Islanders. In regards to civilization, they are not so quick to grasp the benefits of a civilized life as the Marshall Islanders, but once it begins to dawn on them what civilization means, then you will find they are more firm than their neighbors. So I repeat, considering the difficulties, the teachers have to contend with in this group, the work is in a prosperous way.

But greater praise is due those who first undertook the task to bring them out of darkness into the light of the Gospel. It was certainly not for gain, or their health, nor for the love of adventure that prompted them to leave the comforts of their own fireside and go out to live amongst a lot of cannibals, enduring the hardships of hunger and the chances of being made a meal of by those very savages they went to civilize. Yes, when we take that into consideration, we cannot help admiring the courage and the self-sacrifice of those men, carrying out the command of the Master, "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

[Pau Loa.]

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY

Percentage From Beets is Large in New South Wales.

A recent Australia paper contains the following interesting article on beet sugar growth: It is said that wherever it obtains a foothold the beet sugar industry grows and flourishes. Last year, in Russia, the area in beets aggregated 850,000 acres, yielding about 6,000,000 tons beets. Germany's sugar production continues to thrive, and the same may be said of France. In fact, under the stimulus of increased bounties in Germany and France, the production of beet sugar advances by leaps and bounds, prices having declined in consequence. As an outcome of the discussion on the sugar bounties, an international conference was announced to be held, at which France, Germany, Austria, Belgium and Russia were to be represented, in order to study some means of putting an end to the present state of things, which in these countries burdens consumers with the bounties paid to the manufacturer and refiner.

In Victoria the beet sugar industry will soon be an accomplished fact, the Maffra Company having accepted a German engineering firm's tender for the supply of machinery capable of treating 350 tons of roots per day. The Beet Sugar Act, passed last session, provided that for every £1 of capital paid up by a company £2 would be advanced by the State, and as £5,000 has been subscribed by the Maffra Company, it becomes entitled to apply for an advance of £10,000. When £10,000 is paid up £20,000 of Government money will be available and so on until a maximum loan of £50,000 is obtained. Over £7,000 having already been subscribed, the Treasurer has authorized payment of the first advance of £10,000, and the company, he is informed, has begun to vigorously erect the factory and the erection of the buildings and plant that

will be required in the industry. Reports obtained from independent engineers have satisfied the Treasurer that the German machinery ordered by the company was of the best available type, and could not at present be obtained in this Colony. The money advanced will be expended in the purchase of building material and in paying a portion of the cost of the machinery. In order to secure the Government from loss, the company has mortgaged its uncalled capital, also the buildings and machinery to the Treasurer.

Asked how the sugar beet experiments at Tenterfield, New South Wales, were progressing, Mr. Walker said things were going on satisfactorily. "The prospects of a sugar-mill being erected during the next 12 months," said he, "makes the people very hopeful. The experimental plots are very promising. A gentleman who has just come from Europe says that my crop at Tenterfield Station is the finest he has ever seen. Photographs of it have been taken by Mr. C. A. Lee, M. L. A. The experiments seem to prove that Tenterfield is probably more suited to growing sugar beets than any other known part of the world, the percentage of sugar being so much higher, and the roots much larger than obtains elsewhere. In Europe two pounds and a half is considered the proper root to produce the largest quantity of saccharine matter. At Tenterfield six and a half and seven-pound roots have yielded 18 per cent of sugar, while some two and a half pound roots have given over 25 per cent. In Europe 14 per cent and 15 per cent roots are considered very good."

According to present prospects, Victoria will be the first in the field in the inauguration of the sugar beet industry in these Colonies.

FIGHTING THE GYPSY MOTH.

Thousands of Dollars Spent in Massachusetts

That other countries than Hawaii are troubled with pests, the following from the Washington Star is evidence: Dr. Leland O. Howard, Government entomologist, has just returned from Boston, where he went to investigate the work of extermination carried on by the committee of the Board of Agriculture of the State of Massachusetts against the gypsy moth. At the suggestion of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts a clause was inserted in the last appropriation for the entomological division of the Agricultural Department for this investigation, a report to be made to Congress.

Dr. Howard has been to Boston before on the same mission, but this visit was more interesting than others from the fact that the caterpillars are at work now, and he could witness their depredation and also the operations against them by the State Board of Agriculture. In the opinion of Dr. Howard the work in Massachusetts is the most interesting experiment in the entomological line which has ever been attempted in this country, and is without doubt one of the most expensive. Since 1890 \$650,000 has been appropriated for destroying the moth in Massachusetts, \$150,000 of this being used this year.

The gypsy moth (porthetria dispar) is from Europe, and is supposed to have been imported to this country about 20 years ago by Leopold Tieck, a French entomologist. He brought some of the eggs to experiment with silk worms in some directions, and it is supposed these blew out of his window. Since then they have increased in such large numbers and their depredations have been so great on all sorts of vegetation that steps were taken in 1889 to destroy them.

When first noticed the moth began to work in an area of about 200 square miles in the vicinity of Boston. Since the State Board has begun a crusade against them the territory has been very largely reduced.

The caterpillars are now full grown and are feeding on the vegetation. They appear in large numbers, and when they have visited trees and shrubs no foliage remains.

The caterpillar is about two inches and a half long. It devolves into a chrysalis state, from which the moth emerges. They are distributed over the territory by clinging to the garments of persons, street cars and other moving objects.

In winter the eggs are found on trees, houses, fences and such other stationary objects in large white patches, containing from 500 to 700. They are sprayed with an oily preparation which kills them. In May and June the larvae are sprayed with a mixture containing arsenic. The trees on which they are found are bound round with a burlap band. The larvae collect under these bands and are killed there. They are also exterminated in large numbers by clearing up the woodland. Persons engaged in the work go through the forest, cut out the underbrush and burn it. Only the trees are left standing. In this manner millions of the larvae are killed. The female moth cannot fly, owing to her heavy body, and is easily destroyed on this account. The caterpillars have not appeared in any other State but Massachusetts.

The Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts is also disturbed by another moth, known as the brown-tailed moth, which is confined to Somerville and Cambridge, having been found there in May of this year. It is also a native of Europe, and it is thought, was brought here in young trees which were imported.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ALASKA.

Alaska, our remarkable outlying territory, is almost as large in area as the entire United States east of the Mississippi. It is rich in mineral wealth, and has already yielded many times its cost in the precious and other metals. Every year its value to the United States is increasing, and yet it is entirely isolated from the rest of our territory—just as Cuba would be, were we to acquire it.—Ex.

Peas have brought such a low price lately that farmers on Patuxent Neck near Baltimore, have picked under acres of them rather than pick them and haul them to market.



The best preparation for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair is

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings, and becomes at once the favorite with ladies and gentlemen alike.

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GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND HONOLULU.

Vacation Not Necessary

MANY HUNDREDS of our townspeople cannot afford to travel, in order that a change of air and occupation will build them up and restore health. THE CONSTANT application to one's duties in this climate will soon wreck a robust constitution, unless some assistance is rendered.

Malt

THE BEST WAY to build up the wrecked and torn-down physical forces is by taking a preparation of Malt which will in no way work an injury to any organ of the body. MALT NUTRINE is acknowledged by the Medical Profession as being the best preparation of Malt on the market.

Nutrine

YOU MUST NOT THINK that you are obtaining a stimulating beverage in taking MALT NUTRINE. It contains less than 2 per cent of alcohol, and will not intoxicate.

IT IS A PURE Extract of Malt in a palatable and convenient form. PERSONS TAKING MALT NUTRINE invariably increase in flesh.

Fattens

THE SALE OF MALT NUTRINE has exceeded the sales of all other preparations of Malt ten fold, which convinces us that it has merit.

PRICES: Per case of 12 bottles, \$3.50; three bottles for \$1.00, or single bottles, 35 cents.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. SOLE AGENTS.

Kewalo Bicycle Track

Is at last a reality and "not a dream," thanks to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Desky, who thought matters were moving too slowly and took them into his own hands. The track is fast approaching completion, and all the young men—and perhaps also the lovely girls—in town will want to try issues on it. This is sure to occasion a run on bicycles, and in anticipation of such a run, we have quietly laid in a good stock of

Tribune Bicycles

than which there is none better in the market. The Tribune is now recognized in the United States as the best; it is the favorite with all the society people and business men of San Francisco, and our own American Minister rides one.

Recent advices announce a cut in prices of low grade wheels, but the high grade wheels still sell readily at the former list price. We have made better arrangements with the manufacturers, whereby we are enabled to sell the Tribune bicycles at list price—\$100, and invite all intending purchasers of wheels to come and inspect our stock before going elsewhere.

We have ladies' and gentlemen's road wheels, racers and all models manufactured by the celebrated Black Manufacturing Co. We also carry the Columbus, Columbus Juvenile for boys and girls, B and H Special and Jimmy, which are sold exceedingly cheap.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. 286 FORT STREET.

REGIMENTS WIN

Excellent Game Played
and no Protests.

Wilder Made a Home Run—Luahwa Retired From the Barracks' Team

The Regiments cut another notch in their list of games won by getting three more runs than the Star team in Saturday's game. Up to the fourth inning the Stars were the favorites. Hennessy had taken no practice for two weeks, and, until he had played a few innings, pitched poor ball. When he loosened up he did very well, and the men, with a single exception, backed him up. Moore played a good second base, but added to the score of the Stars by a wild throw to third.

Luahwa was in bad form for some cause or other, and after miffing one fly ball and using bad judgment on another and missing it, weakened him in the estimation of the audience. In the sixth inning he struck out in a way that displeased the other members of his team, and in the seventh inning he was taken out of the field and substituted by Mayne. The first ball sent to right field was pulled down by the latter.

Wilder, for the Stars, sent the ball down to the left field fence once, and made a home run. Hart pitched a good, strong game, but even with the support his team gave him, the game was lost. Following is the game by innings:

FIRST INNING.

Moore hit into the pitcher's hands, out at first. Bower struck out; Davis out at first; no runs.

Lishman flew out to Kiley. Hart flew out to Bower. Wilder hit to left for home run. Mahuka flew out to Davis; 1 run.

SECOND INNING.

Gorman flew out to McNichol. Luahwa out at first on hit to second. Hennessy struck out; no runs.

Pryce hit to center for first, stole second and third; Babbitt safe at first on hit to second, stole second; Woods out at first and Pryce came home; Koki hit to right, Babbitt home; McNichol out on fly to Duncan; Lishman foul out to Gorman; 2 runs.

THIRD INNING.

Duncan flew out to Mahuka. Kiley flew out to Babbitt. Kaanohi flew out to Mahuka; no runs.

Hart safe on hit to center, out stealing second; Wilder out on hit to Bowers; Mahuka out on hit to Davis; no runs.

FOURTH INNING.

Moore tapped ball to third; wild throw gave him home. Bower hit to left for first, Davis struck out. Gorman out on hit to short; Bowers home. Luahwa, base on balls; Hennessy flew out to Woods; 2 runs.

Pryce made two-bagger on hit to left, Babbitt out at first. Pryce home on wild throw to third by Duncan. Woods safe at first on miff of Luahwa; Koki out at first. McNichol base on balls, Lishman out on infield fly; 1 run.

FIFTH INNING.

Duncan flew out to Lishman, Kiley base on balls. Kaanohi hit to center, Kiley stole third and came home on passed ball; Moore out at first. Bower took his base on being hit with pitched ball; Davis took base on balls. Gorman hit to second for one, Kaanohi home; Bowers in; Luahwa safe at first; 4 runs.

Hart out at first on hit to Davis, Wilder out at first on hit to second, Mahuka foul fly to Gorman; no runs.

SIXTH INNING.

Duncan safe at first, Kiley hit to short; Duncan out at second, Kaanohi struck out; Moore hit to left for two, brought Kiley home; Bower struck out; 1 run.

Pryce out at first; Babbitt hit to right for three, home on wild throw by Moore; Woods got his base on balls; Koki out at first; McNichol base on being hit by pitched ball; Lishman struck out; 1 run.

SEVENTH INNING.

Davis hit to center fence for three, Gorman out at first; Luahwa struck out; Hennessy hit to right for one, brought Davis home; Duncan flew out to Woods; 1 run.

Hart hit to third; wild throw by Bowers brought him home; Wilder flew out to Gorman; Mahuka flew out to Kaanohi; Pryce safe at first on hit to short; Babbitt flew out to Mayne; 1 run.

EIGHTH INNING.

Kiley hit for two and made three bags on wild throw; Kaanohi hit past short for a base and Kiley came home. Moore took his base on balls, Kaanohi out stealing third, Bowers out on strikes and Davis out at first; 1 run. Pahan hit safe for a single; Koki out at first, Pahan made second; McNichol struck out; Lishman flew out to Davis; no runs.

NINTH INNING.

Gorman safe at first, Mayne struck out; Hennessy flew to Mahuka, Duncan hit past short for one, brought Gorman home; Kiley struck out; 1 run.

Hart flew out to Moore, Wilder out at first on hit to short, Mahuka hit to left for three; Pryce hit to center, brought Mahuka home; Babbitt flew out to Moore; 1 run.

Following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Regiments	0	0	2	4	1	1	1	1	10
Stars	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	7

Rothchild's School.

The largest school in the world, says the Atlanta Constitution, is one mainly supported by Baron Rothschild in one of the worst slums of London.

There are in it 3,500 children coming from the families of the poorest foreign Jews and there are a hundred teachers. It is owing to the baron's generosity that free breakfasts are given every morning to all children who wish to take them. Again, he presents every boy with a suit of clothes and a pair of boots in the month of April, near the Jewish passover. An idea of the poverty of the children may be had from the fact that not more than 2 per cent decline to avail themselves of this charity. A second pair of boots is offered in the month of October to every child whose boots are not likely to last during the approaching winter. It is scarcely necessary to state that few do not avail themselves of them. A very popular feature in the school is the savings bank department instituted by the president. In order to encourage habits of thrift he allows an interest of 10 per cent. per annum on all savings. The teachers are also permitted to avail themselves of the benefits of this bank.

POWERS WILL INTERVENE.

Differences Between Greeks and Turks Will Be Settled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—At the sitting of the Peace Conference today the Ambassadors presented the peace preliminaries drafted by the powers, which provide for European arbitration of any difference that may arise between the Greek and Turkish plenipotentiaries in arranging a definite treaty. It is stated that the powers will insist upon the acceptance by the Porte of this provision, and its reception, therefore, by the Sultan will be highly significant.

The desire of Germany to institute a European control of Greek finances still hampers the settlement of the indemnity question.

It is understood that the Volo-Larissa Railway will be transferred to the Greek administration, with the stipulation that the same facilities shall be granted to Turkey for the transportation of troops as are granted to Greeks. This, therefore, does not indicate an intention on the part of Turkey to evacuate Thessaly, but is merely a measure of economy.

PATROLMEN HELD.

Services of Four Officers Dispensed With—Under Arrest.

As a result of a preliminary investigation of the assault on two natives, which occurred early Saturday morning, Mounted Patrolmen Conley, Hewett, Gillis and Cornwell were placed under arrest and charged with assault and battery. All but Conley were bailed out shortly afterward. He remained a prisoner until late in the afternoon.

From a reliable source it is learned that the officers were in the natives' house drinking for some time, then an argument arose and Conley struck one of the natives with his fist. A general row followed, in which Hewett and Conley used their clubs on the heads of the natives. The other two men were not deeply concerned in the row, but the fact of their being present was sufficient cause for their prompt dismissal by Marshal Brown. It was stated yesterday that one of the four men was willing to turn state's evidence, but his offer was declined. The men will have a hearing as soon as the injured men are able to appear against them.

He Met the President.

Secretary Sherman says he never will forget his first meeting with a President. It was shortly after Lincoln's inauguration, and he attended a public reception, fell into line, and waited an hour or two for a chance to shake hands with the Great Emancipator.

"During this time," says Mr. Sherman, "I was wondering what I should say and what Lincoln would do when we met. At last it came my turn to be presented. Lincoln looked at me a moment, extended his hand, and said: 'You're a pretty tall fellow, aren't you? Stand up here with me, back to back, and let's see which is the taller.'"

"In another moment I was standing back to back with the greatest man of his age. Naturally I was quite abashed by this unexpected evidence of democracy."

"You're from the West, aren't you?" inquired Lincoln.

"My home is in Ohio," I replied.

"I thought so," he said; "that's the kind of men they raise out there—Chicago Times-Herald."

And so Lilluokalani is writing a book. Really, this is not surprising, for it is one of the blessings of our advanced civilization that when a person falls in everything else the easy paths of literature are always open. We believe there is a publishing house in the United States wherever three or four hundred human beings are gathered together, and we have been told by certain graduates from the university of the hoe and harrow that it is much easier to write a book than to weed onions or bind wheat.—Chicago Evening Post

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

CUTICURA
FOR THE
HAIR

LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purest of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

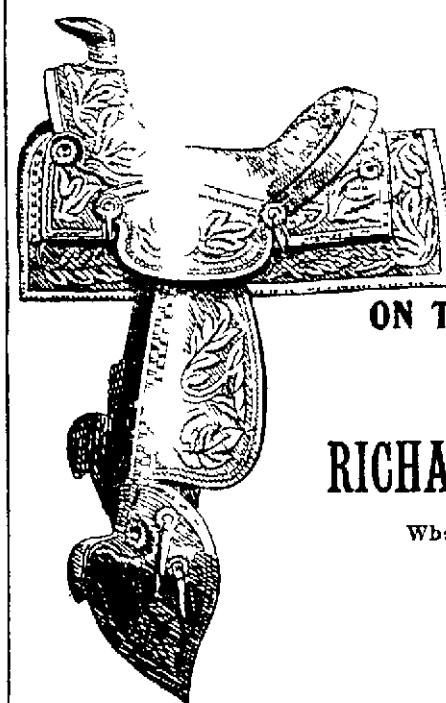
Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, Ltd., POSENER DECK AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., London, U. S. A.: J. C. F. HALL & CO., 100 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD.
..... Sugar Machinery.
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.....
Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD.....
Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.
J. HARRISON CARTER.....Disintegrators.

For
Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL
OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given
All road and
For

of soils by our agricultural chemist,
every respect.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



Vapo-Resolene
WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CRFSOLENE being administered by inhalation gives a safest and most effective means of treating bronchitis and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

STEEL
PLOW

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oliver Bros.' Plow Works.

These, through good service and effective work on SUGAR and RICE PLANTATIONS, and elsewhere, have made for themselves a good reputation.

Reports from our customers show perfect satisfaction given in scouring, light draft and in every respect.

We now present to the public a full line, as follows:



The C. & C. Rice Plow

Sizes: 5 to 10 Inches.

Made for light cultivating and all ordinary use and by a systematic system of bracing these plows are both light and strong.

The Queen.

Sizes: 6, 8 and 10 Inches. For heavier work.

The Monarch.

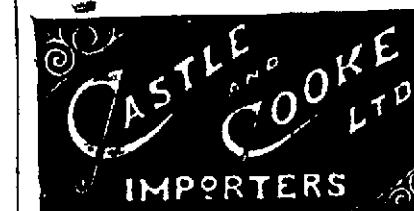
Sizes: 12 and 14 Inches. For breaking and heavy plowing.

—ALSO—

Farmers'

Boilers!

ASSORTED SIZES.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

Total Assets: £1,140,515 12 6
Authorized Capital: £1,000,000 0 0
Paid Up Capital: £270,000 0 0
Reserve Fund: £870,515 12 6
Life and Annuity Funds: £900,182 2 8
Total: £1,170,228 17 9
Revenue: £1,404,079 9 11
Expenses: £1,404,079 9 11
Profit: £0 0 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Insurance are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.Fortuna General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.



LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Ethna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies: £6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies: £101,650,000
Total reinsurance: £107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies: £8,500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies: £35,000,000
Total reinsurance: £43,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company

Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada,
Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co.

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents

WAS A FAILURE.
Would-be Colonists Return In Distressful Circumstances.
A recent New York dispatch says that 13 colored men and women, who formed part of the 290 sent to Liberia by the International Emigration Society in March, 1896, have returned to New York.
They say that the scheme has been a total failure; that many of their number died of starvation and fevers; that the society did not fulfil the contract, and many members of the expedition are stranded in England, unable to get back to their homes.
The plan of the African colonization scheme originated early in 1894, in the mind of Bishop Turner, who was traveling in the South. It was formulated and carried into effect by Jere McMillan, a white man of Birmingham, Ala., who founded what was known as the International Emigration Society. It was claimed that the President of Liberia had promised the colonists land and farming implements.
The advance guard, in charge of D. L. Johnson, an intelligent colored man of Hot Springs, Ark., in November, 1894, started for Liberia. With him was a committee to make arrangements for the colonists. It was estimated at that time that there were 4,000 persons who were ready to join the colony. They expected to build a town which would soon be in a flourishing condition. Each colonist was to pay \$41 for his transportation, and was expected to have \$200 in gold with him to lay the foundation of his fortune in the new land.
The first large party of colonists, numbering 200, left Savannah, Ga., in March, 1895, for their new home, and after that several smaller parties joined them.
Twenty-five acres of land for each adult and 10 acres for each child, was promised, and on landing, each person was to be provided with a barrel of flour, two barrels of meat, a quantity of sugar and a complete set of farming implements.
D. K. Flammer, president of the society, accompanied the emigrants. According to the stories told by those who returned, when they landed in Liberia, Flammer deserted them, taking whatever was provided for them except the land, which they found 35 miles from any town, and which was incapable of growing anything but coffee. Even to grow this successfully would take four to six years.
Charles Peterson, of Madison, Ark., with his wife and family, is among those who returned today. He says that he lost all he had going over, and was nearly dead of starvation before he could raise enough money to return.
A Mrs. Brown, with her three children, was sent back by charitable persons. Her husband was left behind, and she never expects to see him again.
Charles Moore, whose family lives in Mississippi, said the emigrants could find nothing to do. The natives, who wore no clothes, and could live on little or nothing, did all the work for starvation wages.
The 13 persons had not as many cents among them on their arrival, and they had no idea where they were to pass the night.

ON THE TRACK.

Officers Looking for the Mokoli Safe Crackers.

The Police are of the opinion they have a clue to the man who stole the \$410 from the steamer Mokoli on her last trip here. It will be remembered that between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m. on the 2d of July the sum of money was taken from the safe. One of the police officers overheard a conversation yesterday between an old native and two of the employees of the Mokoli to the effect that a certain officer of the vessel who did not go up on the last trip had asked the latter to go out of the place where the safe was. They obeyed, and a little later the man was seen to walk off the steamer with a bundle under his arm.
Report comes from Missouri that the fruit crop of the Iron State will reach a value of \$20,000,000 this season, which will be more than the worth of the wheat crop of that state and Illinois, with the cotton crop of Missouri thrown in. Apples and peaches are the great staples.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, August 6.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Mokoli, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Schr. Mol Wahine, from Hamakua.
Saturday, August 7.
Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, from San Francisco.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Hawaii.
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Hawaii and Maui ports.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.
Sunday, August 8.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.
Monday, August 9.
Stmr. Helena, Freeman, from Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

DEPARTURES.
Friday, August 6.
Am. bark R. P. Rithet, Thompson, to San Francisco.
Stmr. Neeu, Pederson, for Lahaina and Hamakua.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau.
Sunday, August 8.
Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, for Makalei, Kauai, for Gay family.
Monday, August 9.
Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Kahuku and Punaluu.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, for Kauai ports.

VESSLS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for ports on Maui, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Hanalei and windward Kauai at 4 p. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, for ports on Kauai at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kauai, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, August 6.—C. Thoei.
From San Francisco, per bk. Andrew Welch, August 7.—Chas. Grey, Arthur Lord, G. Gear, B. Kenedy.
From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau, August 7.—Volcano: Mrs. G. C. Beckley and two children, Henry P. Beckley, Miss G. Cooke, Miss Campbell, Miss Rowe, Mrs. Farber, Miss A. Krusen, Miss C. Albright, G. B. Reyes, T. D. Leonard, W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Haslacker, Miss Flora Berry, Miss Julia Berry, Prof. T. R. Richards, Miss L. Gray, Mrs. H. Isenberg, J. W. Bergstrom, Miss I. Renwick, Miss Donovan, Miss J. R. Brockie, Miss Batchelor, Miss Hendley, G. W. Paty, C. D. Pringle and wife, N. P. Plunkett. Way ports: Mrs. Emma Nakulua, J. S. Bailey, George Nakapuali, S. C. Mace, Mrs. George Sea, Miss Maude Antu, Rev. Wong J. Keshaw, Master F. Vierra, H. W. Mist and bride, P. T. Phillips, W. L. Stanley, D. Shanks, J. Renton, A. H. May, T. R. Walker, Charles Gay, Miss Gay and maid, R. Kinney, W. McCluskey and 152 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, August 8.—A. McBryde, J. S. McCandless, J. Anderson, Miss C. Clymer, Master Clarence Girvin, Master Charles Girvin, Master R. Purvis and Nurse, M. B. Kamatsu and wife, T. Yagamase and 102 on deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, August 8.—R. R. Berg, Miss K. Cornwell, J. S. Walker and wife, Miss Castle, C. Burgoyne, Northrup Castle, Professor Mead and wife, Mr. Mott-Smith, R. T. Wilbur, S. P. Rasmusen, T. B. Lyons, wife and two children, Miss Lyons, W. H. Cornwell, Jr., M. T. Lyons, A. B. Naone, A. Yau, Miss A. Forbes, Miss F. N. Albright, A. Enos, A. H. Crook, S. Ehlmi and son, A. Kanalihi, Mrs. J. T. Aluli, Mrs. Mullen, W. R. Castle, Jr., C. H. Dickey, Nancy K. Louis, Miss Ahumi, Master Kaulukou, Miss Moanala, Master Kaulukou, J. L. Kaulukou, W. Starbord, H. A. Heen, E. Shur, H. J. Harrison and 71 on deck.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii, stmr. Neeu, Aug. 6.—Mrs. O'Dowda, Louis Horner, Miss May Weight.
For San Francisco, per bk. R. P. Rithet, Aug. 6.—Wm. Bickell, John R. Johnson, Geo. Sterling, Mrs. Geo. Sterling, Miss L. S. Long, the five Hagsten orphans.
For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Aug. 6.—Volcano: Dr. C. Bark, Dr. G. Hanbach, V. Coelln, Way ports: Father Reniatt, Miss Marcos, T. K. R. Amalu and wife, Miss C. Kalele, H. C. Austin, E. Suhr, Mrs. Ordstein, Father Maxime, Sam Pedro, Miss Laura Pail, J. B. Hopkins and wife, A. K. Akau, Mrs. Kiteat, Miss Kitty Hamel, Miss Beard, W. A. Kinney, H. Pfleger, Mr. Wilson, Moses Malakau, Henry Peters, Moses Kauliwa and wife, J. Kalino and wife, G. S. Waterhouse, Miss Demyel, Miss Oliver Hamer, Prof. Ingalls and wife, Miss Scott, Amoi, Otto Meyer, Miss Emily Toomey, Geo. Hons, Father Aloys, Mary Kapali, F. M. Wakefield, D. W. James, Miss Bernice Dwight, Miss Morris, Father Victor.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bark R. P. Rithet, August 6.—32,409 bags sugar, weighing 3,987,487 pounds, valued at \$127,729.23, and shipped as follows: 3,298 bags by T. H. Davies & Co. and 10,127 by F. A. Schaefer & Co., to Williams, Dimond & Co.; 7,410 by C. Brewer & Co. and 11,584 by Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The American bark R. P. Rithet, Thompson master, sailed yesterday for San Francisco with a full cargo of sugar and a number of passengers.
The Mikahala left at 7 a. m. Sunday for Makalei to bring the Gay family to Honolulu to attend the funeral of the late British Commissioner Hawes.

The Mauna Loa will take quite a number of passengers to the Volcano. Several are already booked. It looks as if Peter Lee will have a full house all through the summer.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The new tariff bill makes a new concession to American vessels in foreign trade or trade between the Atlantic and Pacific by exempting from internal revenue taxes distilled and fermented liquors, tobacco and cigars used as supplies on such vessels.

The Hawaiian bark Andrew Welch E. P. Brown master, arrived in port at 7:30 o'clock Saturday morning after a voyage of 16 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of 1,600 tons of general

merchandise, consigned to C. Brewer & Co. and 100 kegs of powder to Castle & Cooke. Eleven head of horses came for J. Macdonald. The Welch sailed from San Francisco on July 22d.
Report of steamer W. G. Hall: Sugar left on Kauai, August 7, total of 5,290 bags; 3,000 sacks paddy at Mana, ready for shipment this week. The McCandless well boring apparatus is piled up at Koloa landing ready to be taken off. Walmea wharf will be finished this week. K. M. S. will start grinding this week to take off 500 tons of sugar. Fair weather and strong trades on Kauai.

Information received at the Hydrographic Office from various sources appears to indicate that the magnetic variation in the waters between the mainland of British Columbia and Vancouver Island is changing much more rapidly than is indicated on the charts. When Vancouver Harbor was surveyed in 1891 the magnetic variation was found to be 23 degrees 25 minutes E., and the variation was set down as decreasing 1 minute annually. From recent bearings taken by Capt. J. T. Walbran it would appear that the variation at Vancouver is now about 25 degrees E. The magnetic variation shown on Admiralty Chart No. 580 at Baynes Sound is about 23 degrees 30 minutes. Recent observations by officers of the Royal Navy indicate the easterly variation at that place to be more than 26 degrees. Similar reports from other localities indicate a rapid and well-defined increase in the easterly variation. Mariners are warned that they may find the easterly variation throughout British Columbia waters greater than is shown on the charts, and are requested to forward particulars of any observations they may take for variations to the Chief Engineer of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

BORN.

FRENCH.—At Waiwale, Oahu, on August 8, 1897, to the wife of Dr. T. T. French, a son.

MARRIED.

OLDING-WRIGHT.—On 14th July, at St. Augustine's Church, Kohala, Hawaii, by the Rev. L. Byrde, Edwin Ernest Olding of Nova Scotia to Annie, youngest daughter of the late George Wright of Victoria, Australia.

MIST-ATKINS.—At Kohala, Hawaii, on Thursday, August 5, 1897, by Rev. L. H. Byrde, H. W. Mist to Miss Mary Atkins.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On MONDAY, August 23d, at 10 a. m., at the office of Chas. Williams, Honokaa, will be opened for application under provisions of land act for right of purchase leases and cash freeholds, or under special terms as to cultivation and improvement, 24 lots in Neupea and vicinity, Hamakua.

For plans and further particulars apply to Chas. Williams, Honokaa, or at office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent Public Lands.

Dated August 6, 1897. 1888-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, August 23d, at 10 a. m., at office of W. O. AIKEN, Paia, Maui, will be open for application, under provisions of the Land Act for Homestead Leases, 22 lots in Kahakulua, Maui, of from 5 to 40 acres each in area.

Under provisions of Land Act for Right of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds, 9 lots of from 50 to 275 acres in area.

For plans and further particulars apply to W. O. AIKEN, Paia, Maui, or at Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent Public Lands.

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, August 25, 1897, for the construction of Roads in South Kona and Kau, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at Post Offices in Kailua, Hookena and Waiolohu.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, August 4, 1897. 1897-3t

CIRCUIT COURT, SECOND CIRCUIT

of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Philip Joaquin, late of Lahaina, Maui, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Father Andrew and John Kanihue, Executors with will annexed of the estate of Philip Joaquin, late of Lahaina, Maui, deceased, wherein they ask to be allowed \$2,984.60, and charge themselves with \$2,627.80, and ask that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them and their sureties from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered, that Tuesday, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Justice, at Chambers, in the Court House, at Waiolohu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Waiolohu, H. I., this 7th day of August, A. D. 1897.

G. ARMSTRONG, Clerk Circuit Court, Second Circuit. 1888-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels vs. A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus.

The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus defendants in case they shall file written answer within 20 days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness: Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 19th day of June 1897.

1876-3m GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of George P. Trousseau, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, August 2, 1897. By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1886-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Manuel Antonio Barete, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Richard Antone having been filed, notice is hereby given that Friday, August 27, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 26, 1897. By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1884-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of D. H. Nahulu, late of Kona, Hawaii, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered, that Monday, the 30th day of August, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 23, 1897. By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk. 1884-3t

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LANDS

SITUATE IN THE DISTRICT OF LAHAINA, ISLAND OF MAUI.

Pursuant to a decree made by Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, filed the 14th day of July, 1897, in a cause entitled Claus Spreckels & Co. and Cecil Brown, Administrators with the will annexed of the estate of Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, versus Kia Nahaolelua and E. K. Nahaolelua, foreclosure proceedings, notice is hereby given that the property herein described will be sold at public auction at the salesroom of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, Honolulu, on FRIDAY, August 13th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon. The said sale subject to confirmation by the said Circuit Court.

PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.

1. Land at Pakaloa, Lahaina, containing 1 ruda 5 roda, and described by metes and bounds in Royal Patent number 5706, Kuleana Hele 373 to S. Laahili, and conveyed by Laahili to P. Nahaolelua, by deed dated April 2, 1872, of record in book 34, page 383, to which patent reference is hereby made for better descriptions.

2. Also that land at Puako, Lahaina, containing three perka, and described by metes and bounds in Royal Patent number 5646, Kuleana Hele 6325 to M. Kekauonohi, and also being the same premises described in deed of T. W. Everett and E. P. Bond, Administrators of John Richardson to P. Nahaolelua, dated September 15th, 1860, of record March 28th, 1887, book—page—, to which deed and Royal Patent reference is hereby made for better descriptions;

3. Also that land at Pakaloa, Lahaina, described by metes and bounds in Royal Patent 1194, Kuleana Hele 476 to Pikaio, and being the same premises conveyed to P. Nahaolelua by Kuaana (K) and Haaloa (W) his wife, by deed dated September 12th, 1872, of record in book 39, page 811;

4. Also all buildings on each and all said above granted parcels of land.

The property will be sold by parcels. Terms cash, in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further information and full particulars of the above property, apply at the office of Kinney & Bailou, Fort Street.

Honolulu, July 19, 1897. JAMES A. THOMPSON, Commissioner. 1882-8t

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order issued by the Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, in the partition suit entitled Maria Ena and others versus Lot K. Lane, heirs at law of the late Mary Lane, deceased, the undersigned, as Commissioner in said cause, will sell at public auction on MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the mauka entrance to the Judiciary Building in Honolulu, all of the following described lands, namely:

1. R. P. 5304 of L. C. A. 10,389 to Nuhli, situate in Kealia 2, South Kona, Hawaii, containing 4.25 acres, more or less.

2. R. P. 7088 of L. C. A. 6PL to Waa, situate in Waialea, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu, containing 1/4 of an acre, more or less.

3. R. P. 876 of L. C. A. 2699 to We-wehe for Keawehunahala, situate in Kawaiioa, Waialea, Oahu, 6 apapas, containing six acres, more or less.

4. Apana 2 of L. C. A. 7722 to Hookeala in Ukaa, Kawaiioa, Waialea, Oahu, containing 26-100 of an acre, more or less.

5. Also the undivided interest of said Lane heirs in and to the Ahupuaa of Waimea, Koolauloa, Island of Oahu, containing 400 acres, more or less.

Deeds will be at the expense of purchasers; terms, cash, in U. S. gold.

For further particulars, apply to HENRY SMITH, Commissioner, at the Judiciary Building, Honolulu. 1882-td

MARSHAL'S FORECLOSURE SALE.

Pursuant to a decree and writ issued thereon in a certain suit in equity for foreclosure of mortgage pending in the First Circuit Court of the Republic of Hawaii, wherein T. KAT POO is plaintiff and TONG YAN is defendant, I will sell at public auction at noon on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1897, at the entrance of the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, all the mortgaged premises described in the plaintiff's complaint, being the following:

That certain lease from Lin Yee Chung to Sun Hop Sing Co., assigned, together with all growing crops of pineapples, tools and implements, buildings, stocks and appurtenances thereunto belonging by said Sun Hop Sing Company to the defendant by deed of June 18, A. D. 1896, recorded in Liber 162, pages 8-49, being a lease of that certain piece of land which was conveyed to Lin Yee Chung Company by deed of J. M. Monsarrat, dated July 29, A. D. 1892, and recorded in Liber 125, page 409.

The above mentioned property is situated at Manoa, Oahu.

Deeds at the expense of purchaser. A. M. BROWN, Marshal of the Republic of Hawaii. Dated August 4, A. D. 1897. 1887-7t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed executor of the will of the late Francis Spencer, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated at her place of abode in Waimea, South Kohala, Island of Hawaii, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to MATHA N. SPENCER, Executor of the Will of Francis Spencer, deceased. Dated Waimea, Hawaii, August 6, 1897. 1888-td

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

am.	p.m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	d.	no.
30 05 30 02	73	58	10	61	7			NNE	3
30 06 29 03	70	57	05	68	6			NW	3
30 06 29 08	64	45	3	5	3			SE	3
30 01 09 07	61	40	00	68	7			S	3
30 02 30 03	62	28	01	72	7			ENE	3
30 04 31 11	74	54	0	75	6			NNE	3
30 10 30 06	73	56	02	78	8			ENE	4

barometer corrected for temperature elevation, but not for gravity.